The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Marsh was before the Grand Jury yesterday in the Belknap case.

—The Pope has created Monsignori Domanzo and Franzelin Cardinals.

—Our shippers and business men generally have warmed up again on the freight question.

—The Senate spent several hours yesterday over Dana's case without reaching a conclusion.

—Stephen B. French was confirmed as Appraiser of the port of New York, by the Senate yesterday.

—Mr. Cave's expose of the finances of Egypt is out at last, and shows that matters are not so bad after all.

—The London *Times* think the report that the Government intends to abandon the title of Empress is too good to be true.

—It is stated that Austria has recalled all immediate staff who went to Montenegro to attend the sick and wounded refugees.

—Disraeli announced in the House of Commons yesterday that Parliament would adjourn from the 10th to 24th of April for the usual Easter holiday.

—Lieut. Cameron was presented, at Liverpool, yesterday, with an address by the town Council, and afterwards was entertained at luncheon by the Mayor.

—In the municipal elections in Michigan yesterday, according the latest advices from all parts of the State, the Republicans fully maintained their ascendancy.

—Col. Munn, ex-Supervisor of Internal Revenue at St. Louis, was indicted yesterday for complicity in the whisky frauds. He will be tried at the September term.

—The House Committee on Military Affairs yesterday unanimously adopted a report transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department to the War Department.

—The motion for a new trial in the McKee case came up in the U. S. District Court yesterday and the several affidavits were read. Summers, the juryman, will be examined to-day.

—The motion of the Earl of Shaftesbury for an address praying the Queen not to assume the title of Empress of India was defeated yesterday in the House of Lords by a vote of 137 to 91.

—Alexander Duranty & Co., merchants of Liverpool, have failed. The liabilities are reported as heavy. Their connection with American trade is slight, but the failure has a depressing influence.

—Gen. Henderson will testify in Washington to-day concerning the whisky trials at St. Louis. Assistant District Attorney Bliss was on the stand yesterday, and corroborated Gen. Dyer's testimony.

—Earl Granville in the House of Lords yesterday said the Government had never protested against the appointment of Count Von Arnim as Embassador to England, on the ground of his (Von Arnim's) untruthfulness.

—Col. Hardee, City Engineer of New Orleans, was interviewed yesterday and gave it as his opinion that there was no occasion for fearing an overflow that would be damaging to the agricultural interests of the Mississippi valley.

—The New York *Evening Express* will hereafter be a Democratic daily, under the control of an association of which Hon. Erastus Brooks is President and editorial manager. Amos J. Cummings, formerly of the *Sun*, will be one of the editors.

—The Grand Jury at Chicago yesterday found an indictment against Hon. J. D. Ward, member of the Forty-third Congress from the Third Illinois district, and subsequently United States District Attorney in Chicago, for complicity in the revenue frauds.

—There was a woman in the case, and they met yesterday to fight it out. Thaxton T. Robinson and Jesse Mitchell were the young men. They met at New Providence church, Virginia, near Richmond. Robinson died in a few hours from a wound in the abdomen, and Mitchell it is thought cannot survive a wound in the breast. Both belonged to the first families.

—The women-suffragists have already begun the celebration of the centennial of their agitation. "Sunset" Cox gave a new proof of his gallantry by introducing a woman's memorial to give women citizens the right to vote in the District of Columbia. Another member stated that the reason it was introduced was because just one hundred years ago that day the wife of John Adams, a member of the Continental Congress, had written to her husband to advance the interests of women as citizens.

—It is a well-known fact that every inch of gas you use is measured with unerring precision by the machinery of the company, and you are required to pay only for what you consume, or for what you don't consume, we forget which. And yet, in spite of this, when the Philadelphia Gas Company sent in a bill the other day for $1,500 000 for the quarter the man refused to pay it on the frivolous pretext that during more than three-thirds of the time he had the gas shut off, and was burning coal oil and tallow candles!—*Courier-Journal.*

—Edwin Booth has very little in his composition of what Mr. Dickens called "bigoted nousense." The following is an extract from a recent letter of his to a friend in Chicago: "There frequently appears in print references (originally started by gentlemen who have managed my engagements) to my delicate health, and all that sort of bosh. Now, as you know, I have no wish to be regarded as an 'interesting invalid.' My health is excellent, and I believe I am capable of doing more *hard work* than any actor I know or have ever heard of in the tragedy line. I wish the twaddle might be stopped."

—The committee appointed for the purpose of sending a deputation of French workmen to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia publish an address to America explaining the object of the visit of the delegation. They say that the apprehensions of the American artisans, that the French may introduce lower wages and other unfavorable changes are groundless. The majority of the delegates occupy good positions in France. They only desire to compare the industrial products of the two countries, and attend the anniversary of the birth of a sister republic. They hope to establish a confraternity of artisans of the two nations.

—The Hon. George W. Julian has for years made the rights and wrongs of homestead settlers a matter of special study. A constant series of efforts has been required to secure to these pioneers fair justice. Their right to their land is from time to imperiled by decisions in the Departments —always in favor of the rich speculator and against the poor settler. Mr. Julian proposes now, in order to check these perpetual forays on homestead rights, that the title of a settler be made a Government contract. The suggestion should receive prompt attention from a House that claims to be specially interested in the welfare of "the people" as distinguished from the speculator.

—By the report of the Bank Superintendent of the State of New York it appears that the amount deposited in savings banks in 1875 was greatly in excess of that deposited in 1874, but that the number of depositors was considerably less. This decrease in depositors is explained on the ground of stagnation in business, and consequent withdrawal of their small amounts, and the increase in the amount deposited on the ground that a certain class of people with funds, who have hitherto used them in other ways with profit, now find nothing so safe as the savings bank. This state of affairs will not be permanent, for with the revival of business the banks will assume their normal condition, and be supported largely by small depositors.

—Storrs made a tremendous fight for his clients, Pahlman and Rush, and would have saved them if it had been in human power to do it. But their guilt was overwhelmingly established. They had swindled the Government out of vast sums of money, and had carried on their crooked depredations for years. But if he failed to acquit these guilty men, he took sweet revenge on the Gagers and Storekeepers, and rectified those "squeales" on them. He gave them an awful flagellation, and left them in popular estimation lower than yellow dogs It matters little how much immunity they may secure for peaching on their pals, the public contempt which Storrs has turned on them will make them cry out like Cain, that their punishment is greater than they can bear.—*Chicago Tribune.*

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Partial Returns—Republican Gain 1,613 Over Last Year.

HARTFORD, April 3.—One hundred and thirty-seven towns give Robinson 36,777 votes, Ingersoll 42,490, Smith 1,360, At water 861, and scattering 92. The Republican gain is 1,613 over last year. New Haven is not included in this. The Senate will probably be four Republicans to seventeen Democrats. The Democratic majority in the House will be thirty or more.

Great Storm in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, April 3.—A storm has prevailed over nearly the entire State, coming from the east, and lasting nineteen hours without intermission. It has been accompanied by unusually heavy thunder and continuous winds and lighting. It is considered the heaviest rain ever known in the State. Seven inches of water having fallen in the time. Great damage has been done to the planting interests. The Alabama river has risen fifty feet, and is now rising at the rate of four and a half inches per hour. No deaths have been reported, but many houses have been blown down. There have been no trains since Saturday.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

The Bankruptcy Bill Passed by the Senate.

No Reconsideration of the Presidential Salary Bill.

Managers in the Belknap Impeachment Appointed.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1876.

SENATE.

Louisville and Portland Canal.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War enclosing the report of the Chief of the Engineer Corps in regard to the trouble and unnecessary delay caused to boats passing through the Louisville and Portland Canal, and recommending certain legislation on the subject. Referred.

Petitions.

Various petitions were presented and referred, remonstrating against any change in the present tariff, and against any legislation providing for the payment of all pensions at Washington.

Amending the Enforcement Act.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill to amend certain sections of the act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

In introducing the bill Mr. MORTON said the object of it was to bring the act within the late decision of the Supreme Court.

Railway Bond Sinking Fund.

Mr. EDMUNDS introduced by request a bill to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of Government bonds advanced to the Central and Western Pacific Railroad Company. Referred.

Third Class Mail Matter.

Mr. HAMLIN gave notice that on Wednesday next he would ask the Senate to take up for consideration the bill reported by the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads regulating the transmission of third class mail matter.

The Colored Soldiers.

Mr. CLAYTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely on the petition of colored citizens of Arkansas, soldiers in the late war, praying for the repeal of certain laws in regard to the payment of bounties, and the enactment of such laws as will place colored soldiers on the same footing in regard to pay and bounties as white soldiers.

The committee was discharged from further consideration.

He also reported adversely on the Senate bill in regard to the same subject, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Signal Service Corps.

The Chair laid before the Senate resolutions of the Board of Trade of Detroit in favor of the permanent formation of a Signal Service Corps, and against any reduction of the appropriation therefor.

Mr. MORTON presented a similar resolution of the Indianapolis Board of Trade. Referred.

Bankruptcy.

Mr. THURMAN called up the Senate bill to amend the act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

After discussion the bill was read the third time and passed without discussion.

The President's Salary.

Mr. WRIGHT called up the motion entered several days ago to reconsider the vote by which the bill reducing the salary of the President from $50,000 to $25,000 per annum was passed, and the Senate, by a vote of yeas 24 and nays 31, refused to reconsider the vote.

Impeachment of Belknap.

The Senate went into executive session. While the Senate was in executive session Adams, Clerk of the House of Representatives, appeared and announced that the House had adopted articles of impeachment against W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, and had appointed managers to conduct the prosecution on the part of the House of Representatives.

At five o'clock the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills Introduced.

The Speaker proceeded to call the States for bills, under which call the following were referred:

By Mr. MCDOUGALL, that all pensions granted since March 4, 1861, shall take effect from the date of death or discharge.

By Mr. HEWITT, to amend the act providing for the resumption of specie payments.

By Mr. SCALES, to refund to distillers of whisky from apples, peaches and grapes all of the special taxes in excess of fifty dollars.

By Mr. FARWELL, to provide for the resumption of specie payments.

By Mr. MORRISON, to amend existing laws relating to duties on imports. It proposes the following changes: To insert iron ore, sixty cents per ton; also to insert in lieu of the words "hair of the alpaca goat or other like animals" the words, "alpaca goat, camel, cow or calf;" also to insert beans, twenty cents per bushel. In the provision for ivory to strike out "chess balls" and to insert "billiard balls;" to strike out of the paragraph commencing "Oils, essential or essence," the words "bay leaves, $17.50 per pound;" also to put on the free list Mosaics not used as jewelry or intended to be manufactured into jewelry; also to make several typographical corrections in the existing law.

By Mr. WELLS (Mo.), to amend the internal revenue laws and to provide for the better collection of taxes on distilled liquors.

By Mr. OLIVER, incorporating the Sioux City, Black Hills & Pacific Railroad Company.

Information Wanted.

Mr. BLACKBURN offered a resolution requesting the President to inform the House whether since the 4th of March, 1869, any Executive office's acts or duties, and if so, what, have been performed at a distance from the seat of government established by law, and for how long at any one time and in what part of the United States, and also whether any public necessity existed therefor. Adopted.

Mr. LYNDE offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information in regard to payments of money to newspapers, editors or correspondents, aside from the publication of legal notices, by United States attorneys, revenue agents, supervisors, &c., connected with the whisky prosecutions in St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee, to what party, for what newspapers, for what particular purpose, &c. Adopted.

The Belknap Impeachment.

Mr. KNOTT, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, called the question on the impeachment articles.

At the conclusion of the reading of the articles and specifications, Mr. KNOTT said that as the articles just read were a mere formulation of a charge that was distinctly understood by every member when it was unanimously voted to impeach W. W. Belknap for high crimes and misdemeanors, he did not deem it necessary to occupy a single moment in discussing this subject. He then moved the previous question on the adoption of the articles.

Mr. CLYMER then offered a resolution appointing as managers on the part of the House, Messrs. Lord, Knott, Lynde, McMahon, Jenks, Wheeler and Hoar. Adopted.

Mr. CLYMER then offered a resolution directing the Board of Managers to carry to the Senate the articles of impeachment, and that a message be also sent to the Senate on the subject. Adopted.

The "Heathen Chinee."

Mr. PAGE offered a resolution in regard to the large number of Chinese immigrants to California under labor contracts, and requesting the President to enter into negotiations with the Chinese Government for such a modification of the treaty as to make it a treaty of commerce only. Adopted.

Sale of an Indian Reservation.

Mr. SEELYE, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the sale of the Pawnee reservation in Nebraska.

After explanation the bill was passed.

Revolutionary Pensions.

Mr. HUNTON, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, reported a bill amending the pension law for the war of 1812. It provides pensions of eight dollars a month for all officers and enlisted and drafted men, without regard to color, including militia and volunteers, who served for ten days in the military or naval service in the war of 1812, and to their surviving widows who have been married prior to 1850. It also directs the restoration to the pension rolls of pensioners struck from the rolls on account of the rebellion. This restoration is to date from May 1st, 1865. In cases where the pensioners have died since their names were struck from the rolls the widows are to have arrearages from the 1st of May, 1865.

In explanation of the bill and in response to inquiries Mr. HUNTON stated that under the section in reference to those struck from the rolls only one hundred and twenty would be restored, and the annual payment to them would be only $9,120.

Mr. HOSKINS moved to reduce the required time of service to five days.

Mr. HURLBUT moved to amend by fixing the term of service at thirty days, and argued that the men who only served five or ten days were not entitled to the same consideration as men serving longer and more effectively.

After discussion the amendments offered by Messrs. Hoskins and Hurlbut were rejected, so that the term of service required is ten days, instead of sixty days, as required by the existing law.

Mr. CONGER moved to amend the clause providing for the restoration of pensioners to date from the 1st of May, 1865, by making it date from the passage of this act.

Mr. CASWELL moved to add a provise against the payment of arrearages.

River and Harbor Appropriation.

Mr. HEREFORD, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, which he said appropriated $918,677 less than the bill of last year. Ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. CONGER withdrew his amendment, inasmuch as Mr. Caswell's covered the object he had in view, and then Mr. Caswell's amendment, prohibiting the payment of arrearages and striking out the provision for the restoration of those pensioners from the 1st of May, 1865, was agreed to.

Mr. CASWELL then moved to strike out the last section of the bill, which provides for the payment of arrearages to widows. The amendment was rejected—yeas 90, nays 102.

On motion of Mr. CONGER, the last section was amended by making it read "that the widow of a pensioner who had died without his being restored to the rolls shall be entitled to make a claim for a pension as such widow after the passage of this act." The bill was then passed.

A resolution to confine Hallett Kilbourne, now confined in jail as a recusant witness, to prison fare, was rejected.

A spirited discussion took place on the question of holding evening sessions, when the House adjourned.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

Petition for a Free Pipe Line Law.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, April 3, 1876.

HOUSE.

The House met at 7:30 P. M.

Petitions.

Mr. GRAHAM offered the following petitions:

From citizens of Allegheny county, praying for the passage of the free pipe line bill.

Also, a petition of five hundred citizens of Allegheny county, praying for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the affairs of the Pennsylvania railroad.

Final Adjournment.

A resolution to finally adjourn on Thursday, April 27, was referred by a vote to the Appropriation Committee.

Additional Sessions.

Mr. GRAHAM offered a resolution that hereafter the House hold a session on Friday afternoon from 3 to 6 P. M. for the purpose of considering bills on first reading.

Numerous amendments were offered to hold sessions from 9 to 1, and from 3 to 6, and from 7:30 to 10 each day in the week, but on motion consideration of the whole subject was postponed for the present.

Investigation of an Insurance Company.

Mr. HUHN offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Insurance Commissioner be requested to take immediate steps to cause a thorough investigation of the affairs of the Guardian Life Insurance Company, doing business at 436 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Appropriation Bills.

Mr. REIGHARD offered the following, which lays over one day under the rules:

Resolved, That hereafter appropriation bills shall be considered during the first hour of each afternoon session.

The Boom Bill.

An ineffectual attempt was made to have the Boom bill made the special order for to-morrow, but the friends of the bill promptly voted the same down, and it will come up in its regular order.

Prohibition.

Mr. GRAHAM reported from the Committee on Vice and Immorality negatively an act repealing the prohibitory liquor law in West Newton, Westmoreland county, which will leave the law in force the same as at present.

Road Laws.

An act repealing certain road laws in Buttler and Washington counties was reported affirmatively from the committee.

The balance of the evening was taken up in the consideration of bills on first reading. Adjourned.

Democratic Caucus.

The Democratic members of the House held a caucus on Tuesday evening to consider the question, and it is thought to fix a day for final adjournment.

Bills Signed.

The Governor has signed the county salary bill and the bill appropriating fifteen thousand dollars for an educational display at the Centennial; also a bill appropriating forty thousand dollars for the erection of a State building for Centennial purposes.

State Centennial Building.

The State Board of Commissioners to-day contracted for building a building for State purposes at the Centennial for $16,500.

K.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Budget.

LONDON, April 3.—The Budget, as submitted by the Chancellor of the exchequer, estimated the expenditures for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1877, at £78,044,000, and the revenue at £77,270,000. The Chancellor proposes an increase of a penny on the pound in the income tax, which he anticipates will give the Government a surplus of £365,000.

The Egyptian Finances.

Mr. Cave, in his report on the Egytian finances, says: At the audience in which I took leave of the Khedive, His Highness acquainted me with an error he recently discovered in his calculations affecting the land tax, whereby the revenue at the end of ten years would be more seriously diminished than he had anticipated, so that in 1886 the Egyptian treasury would lose £2,500,000.

LONDON, April 3.—Mr. Cave's report shows that Egypt has suffered much from the dishonesty and wastefulness of officials. The Khedive's government, with the intention of raising enough capital to pay the floating debt, made a law enabling land owners to commute their land tax on terms which entail a sacrifice of half of the revenue from this source for all time for the sake of obtaining eleven times the annual amount for a period of twelve years. The result is disastrous. The sum raised only suffices to pay the interest on the floating debt. The Egyptian revenue, which now produces about $53,418,350, will, after 1886, by the operation of the above law, lose an annual sum of $12,250,000. The normal expenditure is about $45,403,405, over half of which is devoted to the service of the debt. Every available portion of the revenue is pledged as security for the loans. The present pressure arises from the Khedive's inability to meet the bonds of the floating debt, which are continually falling due, and are estimated to the amount of $91,215,380.

The report recommends the consolidation of the existing debt by the issue of a new loan at moderate interest, and the appointment of a person who will inspire confidence, such as Mr. Rivers Wilson, at the head of a board of control to supervise the collection of taxes. If the present debt is replaced by one at a moderate rate of interest, there is no reason why the country should not quickly recover.

Mr. Cave says it would appear from his calculations that the resources of Egypt are sufficient, if properly managed, to meet her liabilities.

ABYSSINIA.

The King Tired of War.

ALEXANDRIA, April 3.—The King of Abyssinia sent envoys to Egypt asking for peace, but afterwards made impossible demands for a treaty of commerce before the treaty of peace was signed and for the payment of war expenses. The Egyptians are fortifying strong positions commanding the passes. They will garrison them and withdraw the remainder of their troops during the rainy season. It is suggested that neutral territory be formed to prevent a future collision between Abyssinia and Egypt. It is reported that Prince Tigre has revolted, and is marching on to Adowa, the capital of the State of Tigre. Many persons favor placing the son of the late King Theodorus on the throne of Abyssinia under guarantees.

Decision on Telegraph Poles in Cities.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—In the case of the City vs. the Western Union Telegraph Company, being an application for an injunction to restrain the defendants from erecting telegraph poles on certain streets in the city, on the ground that they were a public nuisance, President Judge Thayer this morning delivered the opinion of the court, granting the injunction. The opinion sets forth that the right to place telegraph appratus in the streets of a city is dependent upon the consent of the Mayor and Councils, and expresses the belief that all business of telegraphing could be as well conducted in this city by means of wires run under ground.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Post Tradership that Was Not Bought.

A Bill to Create a Sinking Fund to Pay Subsidy Bonds.

Lyon Cross-examined in the Emma Mine Investigation.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1876.

Post Traderships.

The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to-day examined John S. Collins. The Chairman said the committee would only remain in session during the morning hour, because of a desire to be present when the articles of impeachment were presented for action. Collins is post trader at Fort Laramie, appointed through the influence of President Grant. Witness was for many years a resident of Galena. His father and the President were formerly in business together. He understood in 1872 there was to be some change at the Laramie post. He was living in Omaha, and came to Washington to get the post. He got a simple letter of introduction from Orville Grant in Chicago to General Dent, who was usher at the White House. He had known Orville Grant since boyhood; saw Dent and was kindly treated by him; saw the President; got a letter of recommendation from him to the Secretary of War, who said he wished the President had ordered the appointment and released him of some embarrassment, because there were so many applicants for the post. He waited to see what the Secretary of War proposed to do about it, and in the meantime the President went to Kentucky to see his father, who was dying. Witness found he was charged at the War Department with being a Democrat. He went to the President upon his return, and told him about it, and the President wrote a letter saying that such a charge amounted to nothing, as he had been a Democrat from infancy, and had no warmer supporters than his father and family. Witness did not use any other influence, and has never paid a dollar, directly or indirectly, either to get or hold the position.

Adjourned.

Subsidy Sinking Fund.

The bill introduced to-day by Senator Edmunds to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of Government bonds advanced to the Central Pacific Railroad Company embodies a proposition submitted to him as chairman of the Judiciary Committee by Vice President Huntington in behalf of the company, substantially as follows: The company is to convey and release to the United States all unsold lands hitherto granted to it in the State of Nevada and Utah Territory, and the Secretary of the Treasury is thereupon to place to the credit of the sinking fund for the company twenty per cent. of those lands estimated at $2.50 per acre. The company will also pay into the Treasury for account of this fund the proceeds of any such lands hitherto sold by it to the extent of the excess it may receive over and above $2.50 per acre and the costs of surveying. The third section of the bill directs the Secretary of the Treasury to carry to the credit of this sinking fund all amounts due the company for Government transportation up to the first day of last January, which, if not amounting as said date to one million dollars, shall be made up to that sum by the company. The fourth section requires the company to pay semi-annually into the United States Treasury such a sum of money, in any United States bonds or securities at par, as shall, with interest thereon, as hereinafter provided, be sufficient, when added to other sums, to the credit of said sinking fund to pay off the Government subsidy bonds, with six per cent. interest thereon from their respective dates up to maturity. The interest on all sums placed to the credit of such fund must be credited and added thereto semi-annually at the rate of six per cent. per annum. The payments thus made are to be in lieu of all payments or other requirements from the Central Pacific Railroad Company under any acts of Congress in relation to the reimbursement to the Government of bonds issued to it and to the Western Pacific Railroad.

The Emma Mine Scandal.

The cross-examination of James E. Lyon was continued before the committee on Foreign Affairs to-day. He believed the Emma Mine business was a fraud on the British public, but he took no measures to inform them of the fact, as that was not his business. He believed that both Stewart and Park were present when a question arose about satisfying the English bondholders by one who was taken out of the mine. Stewart, on that occasion, said they could represent that the work could not be prosecuted during the winter on account of heavy snows, and that there was money enough on hand to pay dividends for seven months. Park intended to sell out on the strength of that.

J. Hillyer, who was attorney, with ex-Senator Stewart, for Mr. Lyon, in his litigation concerning the Emma Mine in the spring of 1871, was examined by Phelps, and testified that when in Utah the more they learned about the mine the more they became convinced of its value.

Army Reduction.

The House Committee on Military Affairs have adopted Banning's report for a reduction of the army. The Republican members of the committee declined to sign the report.

The Fall of Matamoras.

The New York Department received advices confirmatory of the press reports of the fall of Matamoras.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

Matamoras Captured by General Diaz.

Surrender of General Labarra.

GREAT REJOICING AMONG THE PEOPLE.

GALVESTON, April 3.—The *News'* special from Brownsville of the 2d says: This morning at five o'clock General Toledo went out of Matamoras with one hundred men to reconnoitre. He was endeavoring to ascertain the position of the revolutionary forces. While thus engaged a column of cavalry suddenly passed between him and Matamoras, completely isolating him. The main body of Diaz's army marched boldly upon the works in the upper part of the city. Not a gun was fired from the works. The regular troops and National Guards surrendered to Diaz. General Labarra discharged his revolver at them, and retreated to the river bank with about twenty-five men. He asked permission to pass, which was granted on condition of becoming a prisoner and being disarmed. He and a detachment are in Fort Brown.

Another Version

is that General Toledo had six hundred men, and that when outside they pronounced for and joined Diaz. General Diaz has more than one thousand men. He was received with great rejoicing by the people of Matamoras. Colonel Pardo and Colonel Cristo refused to surrender. They hold some forts.

A Brisk Cannonade

is going on, and it is not known what the result may be. The firing is mostly from Casa Mata and Fort San Fernando. When General Labarra approached the ferry with an escort his own guard fired on him, believing it the enemy. When Col. Cristo learned that General Labarra was in Fort Brown he surrendered. General Diaz has complete possession of Matamoras. Refugees will soon begin to flock to the other side.

Later Particulars

of to-day's doings are being ascertained. General Labarra was with General Toledo's reconnoitering forces. Toledo fell back to the Casa Mata, but had been separated from Labarra. About half-past seven o'clock there was a fight between the Ninth regular cavalry and the regiments of Lapareno and Angirre. This was outside of the town. The cavalry surrendered. Two pieces of artillery were taken at the Monterey fort by the revolutionists, and fired by hand to the lower part of the city. The former gunners served them, when they were opened upon the Casa Mata. The Twenty-second regular infantry abandoned Fort San Fernando and entered the Casa Mata.

The Fight at the Casa Mata

was brisk for half an hour. The revolutionists attempted to take the works by storm and were repulsed. Just as they were ready for another attempt a white flag was raised. Col. Cristo offered his sword to General Diaz. The latter complimented him and told him to wear his sword. The number of men surrendered by Cristo is variously estimated at from one hundred and nineteen to three hundred and sixty-two. Col. Parrott was thrown from his horse in an affair outside of the town, and is a prisoner.

The Captures.

An officer of Gen. Diaz gives the following list of captures: Five hundred and thirty men, seventeen pieces of artillery, seven hundred and twelve stand of small arms, besides those in the hands of the prisoners.

The Casualties.

The surgeon reports three killed and twelve wounded. The officers report five killed and sixteen wounded.

Generals Trevino and Naranjo had Col. Ordonnez surrounded the day before yesterday near Punta Aquado. Trevino sent a courier to Gen. Diaz, and says he will defend Ordonnez. Trevino is expected in Matamoras within three days. Ordonnez is the officer who defeated Naronjo a few days ago.

The U. S. Gunboat.

General Diaz was preparing a note to-day to General Potter, requesting or demanding the removal of the gunboat from before Matamoras. Her presence is said to be disagreeable to him. He has expressed a determination to remain at Matamoras until his troops enter the City of Mexico. An entire change is progressing. Diaz's men are crowding into Matamoras, and the Lerdo men coming to this bank.

Later.

GALVESTON, April 3.—A special to the *News* from Brownsville, Texas, dated the 3d, says General Toledo has taken service with General Diaz.

The wounded number about twenty-four. The losses on the Government side are not known.

General Labarra has been joined by his family, and occupies the house recently occupied by General Diaz in Brownsville.

General Fuero is on the march from Monterey to Matamoras. General Labarra expects him in five or six days.

General Diaz has issued a proclamation requesting the citizens to remain at home and attend to their business. He promises them security and the rights guaranteed by the Constitution of 1857.

General Labarra anticipates leaving the frontier.

The Arkansas Shore Inundated—A Crevasse at Dennis.

MEMPHIS, April 3.—The effects of the flood are beginning to be felt on the Arkansas side. Numbers of families in Hopefield, immediately opposite here, have been forced to leave their houses, and passengers who arrived by the Little Rock train this morning, report the water over the track near Elmunds, but trains went out to-day. The water is now ten inches below extreme high water, and about an inch below the high water in May, 1874, when great damage was done in the neighborhood of Sunflower, Bolivar and Lake Providence. The crevasse reported this morning was at Dollar, twenty miles below Laconia, Arkansas, instead at Davies, as first reported, and was caused by the bank caving. The water, through this, will run into the Sunflower river through a bayou.

ANOTHER MURDER TRIAL.

Patrick Ferry Charged With the Murder of Mathew Long.

Yesterday morning the case of Patrick Ferry, charged with the murder of Mathew Long on the night of the 19th of February, was taken up in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judges Kirkpatrick and Ewing on the bench. John K. Shaw, Esq., assisted District Attorney Monteith, and opened for the prosecution in a very able address. The principal facts in the case, upon which the prosecution relies, are brought out in the following sketch of the testimony of Mrs. Long and officer Steer:

Mrs. Ann Long, sworn—Am the widow of Matthew Long; have six small children; the oldest fifteen years; live in Mulberry alley; my husband came home about three o'clock on Saturday evening the 19th day of February; he was a boss boiler at Shoenberger's mill; he went out about six o'clock; met my husband in company with Mr. Sproal and Mr. Carlin about nine o'clock that night; we all went into the house; Mr. Sproal began singing a song; Mr. Ferry also began singing in his house; my husband asked me to tell Pat to come in and they would all sing together; he came and sang a song that they couldn't understand, and the visitors became insulted. My husband asked him what he insulted these friends of his for? Ferry called Matthew a dirty ——; there they clinched, and Matthew tossed him, of course; came back into our house; I fastened the door between the two houses; Matthew went out at the *front* door; heard a gunshot some ten minutes after; he came in with his intestines hanging out, and exclaimed that he was a "dead man, and that Patrick Ferry had killed him"; this was between eleven and twelve o'clock at night; he died on Monday morning.

Cross-examined—Asked Mr. Ferry to come into our room; Mrs. Ferry and myself were the only persons present when Matthew tossed him; Ferry was biting the face off him; Ferry was on top; Matthew followed him into his own room; me and Mr. Brodphy separated them; I fastened the door so that he could not get at Ferry again; he then went out at the front door and around into Ferry's house; I fastened the door to keep him from getting at Ferry again.

Dr. W. R. Hamilton—Saw Matthew Long about midnight on Saturday night; he had a cut in the right side of his belly, about four inches long, with a large portion of his intestines, which were cut in four places; fixed him up as well as I could; he died the next night; at the request of the Coroner I made a post mortem examination and found that he came to his death from peritonitis, induced by a wound from a sharp instrument; I witnessed the statement made to Mayor M'Carthy.

Officer Steer—Am a private policeman; my beat is on Penn avenue, between Thirteenth and Fifteenth streets; Matthew Long lived on Mulberry alley between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets; heard a fuss in the house; went in with officer Goudy; Long went out of his house into Ferry's; we followed after him; met him coming out of Ferry's house; took hold of him and found that he was cut; took Long into his house and went out to call other officers; I got hold of him coming out of Ferry's yard; he was cut then, and we took him into his house; searched him and found a knife in his pocket; think this is the knife—officer Goudy took her to the lockup.

The case will not be concluded until this afternoon.

THE MIXED INQUIRY.

Additional Probings of the Legislative Investigators — Some Entertaining Evidence Adduced Yesterday.

The Legislative Investigating Committee resumed business yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock. The opening hours of the session were occupied in hearing testimony favorable to the Lowry engine. Mayor McCarthy was again recalled, and the committee were enlightened, with his opinion of the water works business.

WHERE IT STARTED.

The dreariness of the general investigation was relieved by the testimony of Mr. Negley, who went after Chairman Carson, with an eye to business. He swore: I am in the coal business, and am also a civil engineer; examined three or four times the stone work at the Negley Run foundations; consider it the best job of stone work in Pennsylvania; have seen the Lowry engines working; they seemed to work as prettily as any I ever saw; the Allegheny engine worked very smoothly when I saw it; the city of Pittsburgh has not now a supply of water sufficient for any means; consider it a suicidal policy for the city to stop work on the new water works Say when it will take such a small amount to finish them.

Mr. Bruce—Did you sign the petition asking for this investigation?

Mr. Negley—I did. I believe where there is common rumor of wrong the matter ought to be investigated, and that's why I signed the petition.

Mr. Bruce—Where did you sign the petition?

Major Negley—In Judge Mellon's office. I happened in there when Mr. Carson was obtaining the signature of Mr. King to it. I was asked to sign it, and did so. Mr. Carson had the petition and he said he wrote it.

Chairman Carson (to witness)—Do you know that I wrote it?

Major Negley—I heard you say you wrote it?

Chairman Carson—You say that I said I wrote it?

Major Negley—Yes, you said to me you wrote it.

THE MILK IN THE COCO ANUT.

Samuel McElhany, the Herron Hill contractor, was recalled.

Attorney Bruce—Do you know of a meeting held on Water street, where a proposition was under consideration to buy the new water works?

Mr. McElhany—I do, from Mr. Robert Wilson, my brother-in-law.

Mr. Bruce—Where was the meeting held?

Mr. McElhany—At Mr. Stover's office.

Mr. Bruce—What was done there?

Mr. McElhany—Mr. Wilson, who is an engineer, told me he was asked at that meeting to get up plans and estimates, to serve as a substitute for the Lowry engine. It was calculated that eighteen Blake pumps would be equal to the Lowry engine, and they could be bought for $75,000, provided the city would turn over the works to them at a certain amount.

Mr. Bruce—That is it was to be a private corporation to run the water works and they were to collect the water rents?

Mr. McElhany—Exactly.

Mr. Bruce—Who were present at that meeting?

Mr. McElhany—The names given me were those of Mr. Knox, Mr. Stover, Mr. Howard, the contractor, I think Mr. Hostetter, and others that I can't remember just now.

In the afternoon session Dr. Hostetter was the first witness sworn, and he testified that he knew nothing of an arrangement to depreciate the value of the water works, so that it could be secured for a personal enterprise.

COMING TO BED ROCK.

Then Judge Mellon was called to the stand. He swore: I was never present at any meeting to purchase the new water works; don't know where any such a meeting was held.

Cross examined by Mr. Bruce—I believe at the Taxpayers' Union Captain Ward made a proposition to purchase the new water and run them as a private corporation; he urged it vigorously, and a committee was appointed to consider the matter; don't think the committee ever reported.

Following this witness some testimony was adduced that, so to speak, made the boys comb their hair square on the nine.

Mr. L. L. Knox swore that he never attended a meeting at Stover's having for its object the new Water Works, and never knew of such a meeting.

Cross-examined by Mr Bruce—I made a proposition to supply the city with water; Judge Mellon offered to advance me funds if I needed them in carrying out my contract; Stover's place of business was on Water street; I agreed to give C. Howard, contractor, a berth, if the city would agree to my contract.

At this point Judge Mellon suddenly, and unexpectedly, appeared as counsel for the prosecution, and proceeded to cross-examine Mr. Knox. The witness testified as follows: No such idea as purchasing the new water works was ever broached between me and yourself. The proposition of money advance was made in case I should find it necessary to call for money.

Mr. Bruce—What pumps did you propose using?

Mr. Knox—We concluded to use the Blake pumps.

Mr. Bruce—Who was the agent for the Blake pumps in the city at the time you made your proposition?

Mr. Knox—Mr. Robert Wilson was the agent.

Ex-City Controller R. J. McGowan was next called and testified: Was Controller of the City from February, 1869, to December, 1872. The first water bonds were issued in 1865. About $250,000 worth of them had been sold before I entered into the office. I sold nearly all of $750,000 worth through Townsend, Wheelen & Co., of Philadelphia. The next issue of bonds was made about the time the Water Commission was constituted. The commission sold those bonds. Mr. McGowan then detailed a history of the water and Penn avenue bonds.

Mr. Robb asked him the exact dates and amounts of the bonds, but Mr. MGowan could not answer from memory. He was then directed to look over his books in the Controller's office, and come up before the Committee at ten o'clock this morning.

The Committee then adjourned

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mrs. Walter repeats this evening her impersonation of the character of *Meg Merrilies*. She opened last night to a good sized audience, which was quite forward in its expressions of pleasure.

Fifth Avenue Theatre.

On Monday next Matt. Morgan's art exhibition of historical and mythological tableaux will be the attraction at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. Lizzie Kemp Bowker, a favorite singer in this city, and who was here last season with the Majilitons, is embraced in the company.

Library Hall.

The recent performance of the Centennials at Library Hall will be repeated at the same place in two weeks, with features many and most probably all of which will be new.

Trimble's Varieties.

Of course this place had a large house last night. The new

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING....W. F. REED....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 31½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113.

THERE are indications that the London *Times* has succeeded in frightening the English Ministry into abandoning the Royal Titles bill.

BELL has come to grief rather suddenly, as regards his BABCOCK and other stories. He is denounced on every side as a miserable dead beat, destitute of honor, and a worthless character generally. He sought notoriety, and now has the benefit of it.

THE Mexican Government was unfortunate in the fighting that took place on the Rio Grande border of the Republic. PORFIRIO DIAZ attacked and captured Matamoras, where he proposes to stay till his troops enter the City of Mexico. It seems probable that Mexico is now to be torn once more with civil war.

THE Centennial pass committee have determined to issue both tickets and passes, —the latter to go to officials, and not to favored individuals. Tickets will also be issued to the press, different from either the complimentaries or regular admission tickets. If that pass business does not create trouble, we are greatly mistaken.

HON. HENRY C. CAREY, of Philadelphia, has begun a series of letters, in reply to articles in the London *Times*, on "Commerce, Christianity and Civilization." It is a discussion of the protective, as against the free trade issue, and the first of the series is exceedingly able. Mr. CAREY, while advanced in years, is vigorous of mind, and thoroughly informed on the subject he treats.

THE interest in BELKNAP'S impeachment has died out, and it will require some fresh development to reinspire it. If BELKNAP makes a vigorous defense, or new and fresh evidence is brought forward, we may have a revival of interest in the trial, but otherwise it will be a stupid and uninteresting affair. If he is to be criminally tried, it is better that this should be done promptly and without reference to the impeachment proceedings.

THIERS, having been elected both to the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, has chosen the popular branch of the Legislature as the one in which to fulfil his political mission. He did this because he feared that in the Senate he would be simply shelved,—whereas in the Deputies he had made his reputation, and proposes there to maintain it. He wisely prefers to be where his influence will be felt, rather than to wear useless honors elsewhere.

THE evidence before the Investigating Committee yesterday was interesting in two particulars. It gave a show of reality to the rumor that there was a scheme on foot to get control of the Water Works. The absurd part of it, however, was the remark that a certain number of BLAKE pumps were to do the work of the LOWRY engines. The other side of the affair was the declaration that Chairman CARSON got up the investigation. Of course he did,—as he made the motion in the Legislature.

THE New York *Sun* has started the story that the bill for the admission of New Mexico is a part of a scheme to bring Mormonism within the Union. The plan is declared to be for the Mormons to leave Utah so soon as New Mexico is admitted, and make that State the centre of operations. It is even declared that they have manipulated affairs in the interest of New Mexico, so that she should apply for admission as a State. We do not take much stock in the *Sun's* articles, and yet are of the opinion that great caution should be exercised in this matter.

It was currently supposed that the substitution of silver for fractional currency would be gladly accepted by the specie resumptionists, on the score that it was at least a step in the right direction. But we are met with very decided opposition, on the score that silver, at the present, is below currency in value. The silver pieces are not currency, but "tokens," and do not constitute specie payments in any sense, according to these veracious financiers. We are puzzled to understand what these worthies want, unless it be to have the poor element of the country lay down, and permit the bondholders to walk over them. It is clear that the return of specie payments, if we are to have them, must be gradual, and the use of silver, as the first step in that direction is proper and right. But if this is to be howled at, because the silver does not cost more, gold may also be decried, should it become, in measure, plentiful.

WE are requested to say that the name of Senator JOHN SCOTT, which appears among the fifty-five who telegraphed to the President and Secretary of the Treasury that if Mr. STEEL was removed Western Pennsylvania would go Democratic, and the Allegheny river dry up and cause a water famine, was used without his authority or sanction. The Senator was surprised when he read it, and intends sifting the matter, and, if possible, finding out the party who sent it. We are also assured there are other gentlemen who deny that authority was given to use their names. The fact that the telegrams, with the report of the gentlemen who examined into the workings of our Custom House, have been referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, looks very much as though the irregularities would again be brought prominently to the notice of Secretary BRISTOW, with the request that there must be a change, or the "shop" closed for want of an appropriation to run it. Mr. HOPKINS, we are informed, is determined that the facts shall be known.

THE shipment of British and Irish products to this country during January and February last, is shown by our Bureau of Statistics to have fallen off quite considerably. The only articles in which there was an increase were machinery, in which the increase was £18,645; paper and stationery, in which it was £1097, and lead 294 tons. On the other hand there was a decrease of £163,211 in alkali, £6,565 in apparel, £16,347 in beer and ale, £9,568 in earthen and chinaware, £85,792 in haberdashery and millinery, £34,000 in hardware and cutlery, £1,888 in special forms of stationery and £25,477 in silk—amounting to £342,848, and leaving the gross decrease £341,751. There was also a decrease in the same period of 8,415 tons of iron, etc., 4,564,800 yards of linen goods; 4,060,900 yards of cotton piece goods; 2,403,500 yards of woolen and worsted goods and carpets; 66,100 pounds of wool; 1,752 tons of salt; 4,605 cwt. of crude tin and 3,532 gallons of British spirits. In this very term our exports of cotton goods to England have risen from 10,000 packages last year to almost 18,000; and the diminishing quantity of drills, jeans and sheetings imported from Great Britain witness the superiority of our own by coming the stamped with American brands and the names of American mills. Facts like these are more full of hope of better times than those in this country than any that can be otherwise given.

SENATOR BAYARD, usually a well contained and courteous debater, but a hot Democrat, broke over, the other day, and made a fiery defense of the Southern ku-klux, in which he declared that "under the Department of Justice fines had been wrongfully wrung from people down there (at the South), and *he expected they would be brought to Congress for payment.*" It was not believed at the time that the impudent assurance of BEN HILL and TUCKER in defending the late Confederacy, and assaulting the nation, would ever find a parallel on the floors of Congress. But Mr. BAYARD goes a step further, and proposes that the people of the whole country shall be taxed to pay back to ballot-box stuffers, robbers and assassins the fines collected from them as the penalty of their offenses against the laws! Allowing for the evident heat in which he was, we urge that he did himself and those he sought to serve, a great wrong. In effect Mr. BAYARD proposes that Congress shall say to the claimants: "We do not object to your driving negroes away from the polls; we do not object to your banishing Northern men from your neighborhoods; we do not object to your killing these offenders if they persist in voting and in remaining where they are not wanted. Present your bills, gentlemen, and we will audit and pay them." Of course this is preposterous, as a matter of fact, but it shows that so far as the Democracy are concerned, such things can be done with impunity. This is the wrong,—to encourage wrong-doers.

THE virtues of the CLYMER Committee and its work do not command the unqualified praise that was expected of it when the BELKNAP catch was made. It purpose is not to get at truth, but to get at conviction. It is working, not for the purification of politics, but for the promotion of party. It stumbled over BELKNAP'S rascality in the dark, and did an involuntary service to the country by blundering into that piece of success. But it has so dealt with the case as to show that all it hoped to make out of it was a little party capital, and in this it has been grievously disappointed. The attempt by a kindred committee upon Secretary ROBESON is a miserable failure, and now there is a fresh howl raised over General BABCOCK, on the strength of the testimony of a man who is promptly branded as an infamous liar who has been hawking his story round for weeks past, without finding a buyer. Says the Philadelphia *Bulletin:* "It is nearly time that this investigating business was brought within some honest, decent limit. A hue-and-cry can be raised against any individual or any association of individuals. No amount of honesty, ability and public usefulness will prevent malice and prejudice and intriguing design from concocting testimony against it. And men who, calling themselves investigators, resolve themselves into inquisitors, ready to accept all imaginable improbabilities as settled truths, and witnesses devoid of all respectability as of equal weight and value with honorable men, do far more harm by their so-called investigations than has usually been done by those whom they assume to investigate."

CALIFORNIANS are in sore trouble. The Supreme Court has decided that the headtax on the celestials is unconstitutional, and this has been followed by a large influx of celestials. One Pacific Mail steamer brought over a thousand, and the news has spread that the capacity of the steamers of that line is fully engaged for six months to come. And so mass meetings and will appeals are made against the coming deluge of heathen. Their coming is depicted as one of the great calamities of the hour. "It means," cries one of the leading journals, "the displacement of white men and women from the employment in which they are now engaged," and with that come thinly-disguised appeals to the lowest classes of the populace to resort to mob violence to drive back the Chinese, on the score that "self-preservation" demands it. The objection to them is not that they are pagans nor immoral. It is that they are dangerous to community because they will work, and will work cheaply and full "eighteen hours a day," if need be. There is nothing wanting to the development and prosperity of California but that there be more work done by somebody. The Sacramento, San Joaquin, and Santa Clara Valleys, of unsurpassed fertility, are yet for the most part waste lands. The other agricultural resources of the State are not half developed, while the mechanical industries are still in their infancy. And yet these best and most economical workmen California ever saw, are driven away, so far as the natives have power to do it. The entire prejudice, so manifested, is an outrage and shame.

BUSINESS AND RAILROADS.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday took further action relative to freight rates, and a positive effort will now quite certainly be made to urge forward something practical and definite. Oil refiners at Cleveland, not in the combination, have begun suits against the Northern railroads for a large sum to break up the combinations against them. The policy, so far as the oil men are concerned, seen at Cleveland, seems to be to crowd certain of them to the wall, while certain others are aided and favored. Our interest in the subject, however, is not confined to oil, but to all departments of trade affected. We view the entire subject from a Pittsburgh standpoint. So far as our railroads are concerned, we cheerfully sustain such measures as may be to their interest, where the welfare of the city is not affected. We have cheerfully and steadily supported the claims of the Texas & Pacific Railroad, believing that the welfare of the country would be subserved by granting it aid, and that Pittsburgh would receive a very considerable portion of this benefit. We now believe that it is to the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as well as to the interest of our city, to so reduce rates as to stimulate activity in our various branches of manufacturing industry. We have fully recognized what has been done, but earnestly urge that much more remains to be done, and that in reference to some forms of trade, an entirely new policy should be adopted.

In the figures given in our local columns yesterday it was shown that by the crushing out of a single industry about 5,000 employes were thrown into idleness, involving the withdrawal of support from 20,000 of population. Possibly a more startling exhibit of what we lose in this one department of trade may be given. We lay down the proposition that all the oil produced in Pennsylvania should be rectified within her borders and shipped from her seaports. By this course we afford to our citizens the profits of rectifying, and thus increase rapidly the wealth of the State. We further claim that as Pittsburgh is the nearest city to the oil wells she is the natural rectifying centre, and should have this trade—particularly as against Cleveland, so far away. We further insist that the Pennsylvania Railroad should have, naturally, this freight, and can afford to make an effort to retain it. We propose to illustrate as many of the above points as need to be illustrated by a few plain statements of fact. In 1875, the total production of crude oil was 8,787,506 barrels, and the sales exceeded this amount by 155,432 barrels,—making for purposes of convenient calculation, nine millions of barrels. Each barrel of refined oil is put at three hundred and fifty pounds, allowing, thus, six barrels to the ton. Thus we had to transport 1,500,000 tons of oil to export. The cost of freight, per *barrel*, from the pipe delivery to Philadelphia is $1.72 nett, after rebate is taken off, being, thus $10.32 per *ton*. It will be borne in mind that the railroad company does not load or unload oil, as it does other freight, and hence is it less expensive to the railroad to handle than is other freight. Also that the report of the Pennsylvania Railroad shows that it costs eighttenths of a cent. per ton per mile to transport freight. It probably costs less to transport oil, owing to its being loaded and unloaded by the shipper and receiver. To transport a ton of oil at this rate to Philadelphia, counting the distance three hundred and sixty miles, would require $2.88, the charge being $10.32; or, per barrel, the cost is 48 cents, and the charge $1.73. Suppose the rates were reduced one-half, and the 1,500,000 tons were carried over the Pennsylvania road. At five dollars a ton, or eighty-three cents per barrel, the total receipts to the road for freight would be $7,500,000—or one-third the annual income of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Of this, over $3,000,000 would be profit! Does any railroad want any better or more profitable business than this? Is it good for the stockholders to drive away this business? It is well known that at these rates our city could soon have the entire oil trade, and the Pennsylvania railroad nearly or quite the entire oil freights of the country.

Yet while Cleveland is four hundred miles farther from the seaboard than is Pittsburgh, her refineries, by means of rebates, receive cheaper freight rates than do our refineries. Suppose the rates were nominally the same, as it is claimed they are. The case would then stand as follows: Oil is carried for the Cleveland refineries seven hundred and sixty miles, at the same figures as they are for the Pittsburgh refineries for three hundred and sixty miles—or at about *one-half what our refiners are charged*, if counted by the mile. Can any sane man say that this is not discrimination in its most oppressive form. Further,—wool oil, in small lots, is loaded and unloaded and carried from here to Philadelphia, for from seventy to eighty cents per barrel,—while petroleum oil is charged $1.73, and loaded and unloaded by the refiner! Can our people fail, to see in such discriminations, the reason why Pittsburgh is in struggling circumstances? The oil trade is only typical of all branches of business. Our manufacturers, merchants, tradesmen, and all others are suffering because of the burthensome character of the discriminations that are pressed upon them. Private appeals have been made in vain, and the pressing necessities of the case have compelled a resort to Congress. We understand the House feels very favorably toward Mr. HOPKINS' bill. It is just in itself, and it will bring business salvation to Pittsburgh. In close times like the present even the gain in properly adjusted freight rates will be life and safety to our business. Our manufactures will find a sufficient profit in a proper reduction of rates of freight. To say that we must pay as much as do places four hundred miles farther from the seaboard is preposterous and wrong.

DWIGHT L. MOODY.

What his Sunday School Teacher Says of Him.

There have been so many false statements made in reference to Mr. Moody's earlier history, that Mr. Edward Kimball, his Sunday School teacher, has been impelled to tell the true story, and thus explode its fictions. Mr. Kimball says:

"From the Sabbath school of the church there came such a pastor, and before this committee Dwight Moody came. He was then 18 years of age; had been in my class but a few weeks; could not tell what it was to be a Christian; had no idea of what Christ had done for him; and with the utmost encouragement, aided by the presence of his teacher whom he loved, he could answer but haltingly, chiefly in monosyllables, and then only when the question was of the simplest, and its answer was obvious. I remember the chief question, and its answer,—the longest answer he gave: "Mr. Moody, what has Christ done for us all—for you—which entitles Him to your love?" "I don't know;" he said, "I think Christ has done a good deal for us; but I don't think of anything in particular as I know of." Nothing was elicited at this interview which any pastor or church committee have considered satisfactory evidence of his conversion. He was a stranger to nearly all the members of the Committee, and less than a month had elapsed since he began to give any serious thought to the salvation of his soul. Under these circumstances they deferred recommending him for admission to the church. But he was not neglected. Two of the Committee, specially designated for the duty in that case, watched over him with kindness, and sought to encourage him, and teach him the way of God more perfectly." When he met the Committee again, no merely doctrinal questions were asked him any more than before, and little more light appeared; but it was decided to propound him for admission, in view of his evident sincerity and earnest determination to be a Christian, although he was still unable to give any intelligent reason for hoping that he had given his heart to God.

Mr. Moody never complained of the action of the committee in postponing his case. On the contrary, several years after, when he had become prominent as an Evangelist, he expressed his gratitude to one of the officers of the church for the course pursued, and his conviction that its influence was favorable to his growth in grace.

I can truly say (and in saying it I magnify the infinite grace of God as bestowed upon Mr. Moody) that I have seen few persons whose minds were spiritually darker than was his when he came into my Sunday school class, and I think the Committee of the Mt. Vernon Church seldom meet an applicant for membership who seemed more unlikely ever to become a Christian of clear and decided views of Gospel truth, still less to fill any sphere of public or extended usefulness. Mr. Moody remained in my class nearly two years till he bade me "good-by" on leaving Boston for Chicago. He attended the Friday evening church prayer-meetings quite regularly, but I have no recollection of ever hearing his voice therein, though I believe he took part in these meetings a few times, when called upon by the leader, and in doing so he always met with encouragement from the pastor and officers of the church. While he resided in Boston I never knew of any forms of his "Christian activity," such as Mr. Moody speaks of, and which were so little relished by the "good deacons,"—nor am I sure did Mr. Kirk, or any one in that church, ever "advise him not to speak, but to try to serve God in some other way." These statements are entirely incorrect, so far as the Mt. Vernon church is concerned."

VANDERBILT.

How the Money King is Spending His Old Age.

Vanderbilt commenced his business life when a boy of sixteen, as commander of a sail boat, which ran between Whitehall and Staten Island, carrying passengers at the rate of eighteen cents each. From that day to this, through a period of sixty-six years, Vanderbilt has been steadily engaged in carrying freight and passengers, by land and by sea, by steamboat and by railroad.

In 1864 Mr. Vanderbilt reported his income to the United States Internal Revenue Commissioner at very nearly three-quarters of a million. In 1865 his fortune was estimated at $40,000,000. To-day those who are most familiar with his affairs rate him at from $70,000,000 to $80,000,000. It is understood that the bulk of his fortune will go to his son, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, who relieves his father from the active cares and burdens of business. There was recently a report in circulation, both on the street and in the clubs, to the effect that the Commodore had already made over to "William" a sum of $50,000,000 in stocks and bonds. Mr. Vanderbilt is cut out from the wood of which great men are made; he would have excelled in any walk of life. There was in him the making of a great soldier or a great statesman. Personally he is one of the handsomest men of his time. Even now at the age of eighty-two he stands erect, and commands respect by his presence alone. He is not given to conversation, being rather a listener than a talker, and has a power of will and determination of purpose which carries down before him all obstacles.

Mr. Vanderbilt first married in 1813 Miss Sophia Johnson, the daughter of a neighbor living near his father's farm on Staten Island. She bore him thirteen children. After her death he married a second time at the age of seventy-six, a young lady from the south, some forty-five years younger than himself. The "old man" looks hale, hearty and well, drives out every fine afternoon behind a fast pair of horses, and handles the ribbons as well as he ever did. He is generally alone in a light wagon with a top, and to see him spinning along Harlem lane at a three minute gait one would say he was likely to live many years more. He resides in Washington place, and has an office in a house almost immediately in the rear on Fourth street.

A Determined Boy.

Says the Toledo *Blade*: "Mother," said a little boy on Allen street yesterday, "can't I stay out of school to-day, and go a-sliding; this is the last snow we're goin' to hev this Winter?"

"No you can't," said the mother snappishly. "Go along now."

"Well, if you don't let me do it, I'll go and play with them Johnson boys and catch the itch, and disgrace the whole family."

The family honor had to be maintained and he got his wish.

MR. MORLEY, the Superintendent of the Parker & Karns City Railroad, was in Harrisburg last week, getting a charter for the continuation of their road to Butler. He got the charter, but whether they intend to build the road or not, we don't know.

WHAT IT COSTS TO LIVE.

A Practical Subject Treated in a Practical Way.

The question which invariably comes up for discussion in this early spring season is the never answered problem of the cost of living to young married folk, and the relative advantages of keeping house or boarding during the opening year on a limited income, in New York or other large cities. Magazines and newspapers tread the same round of argument, to prove how an income of $1,000 may by strict economy be made to fill the place of $6,000. Items of house rent, clothes, amusements, etc., etc., are given and studied with more interest by beginners in work and outlay than any statistics of frauds and briberies. One mechanic comes forward with his statement as to how he and his wife and two children live comfortably in New York on eight hundred dollars per annum. Another makes it plain to the dullest perception that it is impossible for two people to live decently at all on $1,000. The mistake in this, as in the servant problem, is in the attempt to lay down general rules which will suit every case. P. and his wife, with canny Scotch blood in their veins, take a couple of rooms, which the woman, strong and healthy, and swift-handed, keeps scrupulously clean; she cooks, sews, washes, irons; their fare is plain, but they have no appetite for delicacies, neither have they a love of fine clothes to make their coarse garb a hardship; the keenest pleasure of life for them in any sense would be to feel that they were living within their means and laying by something for a rainy day. Instead of finding economy painful, therefore, it is a real pleasure to them to deny themselves a penny there or a dollar here, and to sum up the small account of assets and expenditures at the end of each frugal day. Across the way are another young man and woman, with the same income. They are equally energetic, well-meaning, hopeful, at the start. But the man is a dyspeptic, his stomach rejects the everlasting dry bread and coarse meat which his neighbor digests with relish; his wife is a frail little creature who was born tired, with nerves, spine, and liver all protesting against life every hour; it is a simple impossibility for her to wash, scrub, or iron. Of course this is a very reprehensible state of affairs. But it is a fact, as hard and real a fact as the dollars whose outlay we are calculating. Both these young people, too, have tastes and mental necessities which demand food as imperatively as do their bodies. A life whose highest and absorbing aim is barely to keep their bodies alive without going in debt, would be worse than death to them. They want books, music, society, something to lift them day by day to higher and wider outlooks.

Now while it is practicable and pleasant for the first married couple to live in New York on almost any given sum over $500 per annum, the second will find life stinted and wretched on any sum under $1,200. Nor will any economy on their part make it otherwise. The comfortable housing, good food, service, newspapers, lectures, with the small portion of beauty and grace which is necessary to them in their surroundings to make life tolerable, are simply not to be bought for two people in this city for that amount of money. We have left out of the question in this case the indulgence of expensive and idle tastes or any love of fashion or vulgar show, but presume our experimenters to be people of culture and good breeding. Their simplest and most effective remedy is to leave New York, if the man's business will permit, and go, not to rough pioneer Western work, which demands sound physical health, and at least temporary sacrifice of personal tastes, but to Philadelphia or some other smaller city, where the resources of life are almost as rich and varied, and the cost of living is much less. The income which in this city would keep a man and his wife in absolute penury, in other cities would give them a snug little home, decent clothes, all the necessities and many of the comforts of life, and in a Western or Southern town enable them to live in luxurious ease.

When there are children the whole case is altered. Living is of course doubled in cost, but to thoughtful parents there are other considerations which seldom come into notice in newspaper discussions of this domestic problem. The young professional man, artist, or educated tradesman, feels that his boys and girls start in the race of life with an advantage simply because of their early life in a metropolitan city. Knowledge here is condensed, made tangible, breathed in unconsciously day by day. Here are libraries, art, the quick, intelligent throb of varied social life; all the currents of trade and politics center and issue from here; the child sits as it were at the heart of things; news from all quarters of the world comes to him as daily as sunshine; if, instead of being over the parson's cough or the doctor's new mare; he gains imperceptibly, from mere width of outlook, a broader charity, a comprehension of other conditions of life than his own, impossible to the farm or village boy. Knowledge of evil, it is true, comes to him at the same time. But we are supposing the moral and religious home training to be as watchful as in the case of country-bred children. Drunkenness, gambling, and impurity of every sort are practically as near one as the other. Men with limited incomes are apt to reckon this advantage to their children at its full value, and we acknowledge that it has value. The boy of nineteen, reared in a city, is like a tool sharpened for its work compared to his country cousin. Nor has he suffered more from envy and discontent at the superior wealth or social position of those about him; a discipline, by the way, which is noxious in its effect on any child. Nowhere are caste lines so inexorably drawn as in an American village, or young men who feel the value of dress, and the greenbacks so bitterly. There everybody in town knows that the boy is wearing his father's coat, and that his mother does her own washing; in New York his next neighbor does not care whether he comes in rags or a velvet gown.

These matters weigh and ought to weigh in the scale when our young married people are making up their minds as to where and how to live. If they have, however, a desire to bring up their children outside of the strain and wear and tear of American life, if they would rather leave them with less ability to make money than with less ease and indifference to money, their better plan would be to escape wholly from the cities. In certain Southern country neighborhoods, perhaps, are still to be found that slow-going social habit, that indifference to the future, a modicum of which would be just now a wholesome element in our American training.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Stanick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hasne, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz, Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

$2,000,000 Stolen
In five years from
B. T. BABBITT, of New York,
Who still makes
Babbitt's Best Soap.
bt1

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

CONGRESS, 23d DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

ASSEMBLY.

FOR STATE SENATE,
43d DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh,
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
OF MCKEESPORT.
FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

PROTHONOTARY.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
CHARTIERS BOROUGH,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention. d8

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
OF MCKEESPORT.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

NEW BOOKS.

VISITORS' GUIDE TO THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION AND PHILADELPHIA; Authorized by the Centennial Board of Finance and the Only Guide Book sold on the Exhibition Grounds. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., and for sale in Pittsburgh by J. R. Weldin & Co., Wood street.

This little brochure contains maps of the city and the Exhibition grounds, together with minute directions for the visitor, descriptions of the buildings on the grounds, the city hotels, the street railways, restaurants, admission fees, &c. It will be found indispensable to those who wish to make the most of their Centennial trip.

THE CAPTIVITY OF JUDAH. By the author of "Peep of Day." Published by Robert Carter & Bros., New York, and for sale by S. A. Clarke, Wood street.

This is a child's history, written in an entertaining and instructive way, and giving an outline of Jewish history from the time the people were "left in the land," down to the Jews' last efforts to build the walls of Jerusalem. It is simple, clear and easily understood by the child.

COMFORT STRONG, by the author of the "Win and Wear" series. Published by Carter & Bros., New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by S. A. Clarke, Wood street.

This is the story of a "woman preacher," who went about doing. There is just a little too much gushing goody-goodiness here and there in the book, but in the main it is free from cant, and is practical in its aims.

TELEGRAPHY. By W. H. Preece, C. E., Divisional Engineer of Postoffice Telegraphs, and J. Sivewright, M. A., Superintendent of the Postoffice Telegraphs. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by S. A. Clarke, Wood street.

This is one of the series of scientific text books. It is designed more especially for students and operators, but is not greatly over-burdened with technical terms and can be read with interest and profit by all who have any knowledge of electricity. It is a work that every operator will find invaluable.

THE GOLDEN FLEECE AND ZAIDA'S NOTE BOOK. By A. L. O. E. Published by Robert Carter & Bros., New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by S. A. Clarke, Wood street.

The trio of stories in this little volume are written in the entertaining style of this author. Hidden beneath the drapery of the story is the moral, which is always elevating and inspiring for the eager juvenile mind. These two stories are as pretty as any that have emanated from the pen of A. L. O. E.

REMOVALS.
REMOVAL,
SEMPLE & JONES, BANKERS,
Have Removed to No. 80 4th Ave.,
APOLLO BUILDING. 254

REMOVAL.
Niemann & Ahlers, Merchant Tailors
And Dealers in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Have removed to No. 101 SMITHFIELD STREET
third door from Fifth avenue, Howard Block.

REMOVAL.
Our store at No. 360 Penn avenue having been burned we have taken the warerooms, Nos. 23 and 25 SEVENTH STREET, below Penn avenue, where we shall be happy to see our customers and friends. All orders will as usual receive prompt attention.
PAINE, ABLETT & TRIPP,
d15 Oil Manufacturers.

REMOVAL.
Watt, Lang & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
FLOUR DEALERS
HAVE REMOVED TO
331 LIBERTY STREET.

REMOVAL.
ABDIEL M'CLURE & CO.
Broom Manufacturers and
PAPER DEALERS
Having been burned out at their old establishment, No. 263 Penn avenue, have removed to
NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,
Where they will be pleased to meet their friends and customers.

ROBES ET MANTEAUX.
MADAME LABONDE,
DE PARIS,
NO. 16 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Will Remove April 1, 1876, to
No. 29 Ninth Street,
Respectfully solicits your orders for Dressmaking
Perfection in cutting and fitting.
Paris Fashion Papers containing the latest styles and fashions received regularly. ch8

REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel.

Window Glass
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. apr3

PROPOSALS.
PROPOSALS FOR
Fuel, Forage and Stationery.
JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., March 10, 1876.
SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, under the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF MAY, 1876, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders, for the delivery at the latter place of Hard Wood, Pittsburgh Coal, Corn, Oats, Hay and Straw, in such quantities as may be required from time to time during the fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1876, and ending June 30, 1877.
Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will also be received at this office, and at the office of the Commanding Officer of the Sub Depot, General Recruiting Service, at Newport Barracks, Kenton county, to be opened at said places, on same day and at the same hour as above stated in the presence of bidders, for the delivery at the latter place of Hard Wood, Pittsburgh Coal, Corn, Oats, Hay and Straw, in such quantities as may be required from time to time during the fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1876, and ending June 30, 1877.
Bids for any portion of the supplies will be entertained.
Separate bids for Fuel, Forage and Stationery should be made.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
Preference will be given to articles of domestic production.
Lists of the articles of the Stationery required will be furnished on application at this office, and bidders for same will deposit samples of the articles they propose to furnish before the opening of the bids.
Blank proposals, and information as to the estimated quantities that will be required, terms of contract, and payment, &c., can be obtained by personal or written application to this office.
Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of their proposals.
Bids to be distinctly marked on the envelope: Proposals for Fuel, or for Forage, or for Stationery, (as the case may be), and addressed as above stated.
JAS. A. ERIN,
d13 Lt. Col. and Deputy Q. M. Gen.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., PITTSBURGH, March 23, 1876.
NOTICE TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 31 day of April next inclusive, for building an office for the County Commissioners.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of E. M. Butts, Architect, 64 and 66 Federal street, Allegheny.
HENRY WARNER,
County Controller.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING
IRON RAILINGS,
For the Abutments of Hiland Avenue Bridge, over Railroad street. Also, for furnishing and erecting Iron Steps and Railing at same place, will be received at the City Engineer's Office, where plans and specifications can be seen UNTIL APRIL 5th, 1876.
W. H. DENNISTON,
JOHN BEECHER,
LEMUEL SPOHR,
S. F. STEWART,
JOHN LIGGETT,
Commissioners for the Improvement of Hiland Avenue No. 2. c95

WALL PAPER!
Be of good cheer
To all good people it doth appear
That spring time housewifery draweth near,
Therefore
W. P. Marshall
Hath received a new collection of
WALL PAPERS
In Leather, Brocade, Gold, Satin Stencil-panels, Pictures, Illuminated Borders and Buttlaces. In styles old and styles new, at all grades of prices, at
NEW STORE ROOMS,
47 SEVENTH STREET,
(FORMERLY IRWIS.)
POTATOES—200 BUSHELS CHOICE EARLY ROSE in store and for sale by
J. H. CANFIELD,
116 Water Street.

DRY GOOD , TRIMMINGS.
1876.
WILLIAM
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL STREET,
AT $12 1-2c, Beautiful line New Spring Dress Goods.
AT $12 1-2c, Large variety New Spring Plaids.
AT 15c New London Plaids for Spring.
AT $18 3-4c, New Suez and Fancy Plaid Goods.
AT 25c, Very choice line in Spring Roubix Mixtures.
AT $37 1-2c, New Centennial Suitings, all wool.
AT $37 1-2c, A special bargain in Silk Poplins.
AT 44c, Nice assortment Silk Poplins.
AT 50c to $1.00, Newest Shades in Silk Poplins, half price.
AT 50c and Upwards, Very fine assortment of New Spring Dress Goods in fine materials.
AT $18 3-4c, Good Black Alpacas.
AT 25c, Fine quality Black Alpacas.
AT 28c, Good value in Black Alpacas.
AT $37 1-2c, A bargain in Fine Black Alpacas.
AT 45c, Extra good Black Alpacas.
AT 50c, Special bargain in Black Alpacas.
AT 62 1-2c, Genuine Black Mohairs.
AT 70c, 75c, 80c, $7 1-2c and $1, Very fine Black Mohairs.
Superior good value in all numbers of Black Cashmeres in wool, all wool and Silk warp.
AT 75c, Good Black Dress Silks.
AT $1.00, An extra bargain in Gros Grain Silks.
AT $1.25, Fine Black Dress Silks.
At $1.50, Real hand spun Black Silks, worth $1.75. At $1.75 to $4.50, good values in Black Silks. At $1.15 to $2.50, fine colored Silks in all the most fashionable shades.
Light and Fancy Silks at bargains.

NOTICE—The April number of test Cuts and Fashions, with descriptions. Sample Copy mailed F

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Jos. Horne & Co.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.,
Invite the attention of Housekeepers to the following lines of goods:
WHITE TABLE DAMASKS, from 75c per yard up to finest qualities. Plain White Damask Table Cloths.
FRINGED DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, in plain white, also with Colored Borders. Napkins to match.
TURKEY RED TABLE COVERING in New Patterns.
FRINGED TURKEY RED TABLE COVERS, 2 to 4 yard length. Napkins to match.
FRINGED LUNCH CLOTHS in Drab, Tan and Green, with contrasting Borders. Napkins to match.
DAMASK NAPKINS, good value, at $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2 per dozen and up.
DINNER NAPKINS, full ¾ yard, in new patterns.
FRINGED NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.
BARGAINS IN HUCK TOWELS.
One lot at $3 per doz., worth $3.50 per doz.
One lot at $3.60 per doz., worth $4.50 per doz.
One lot at $4.75 per doz., worth $5.50 per doz.
Bargains in Fine Towels, slightly soiled.
Unbleached Turkish Bath Towels.
Heavy Barnsley and Plain Crash Towellings.
Barred and Plain Linen Glass Cloths.
Turkish Wash Cloths.
Marseilles Bed Spreads.

Antique, Applique and Nottingham Lace Tidies and Toilet Mats, Square, Oblong, Round and Oval, in all sizes.
Pique Toilet Sets.
Linen and Muslin Pillow and Sheet Shams.
Applique Lace Bed Spreads and Pillow Shams.

NEW SPRING GOODS
NOW OPENING
In Every Department of Our
Retail Stores.

Investigating Committees
All Decide that by Our New System you will save 10 to 33 per cent.
New Rustles, 49c to $1.10.
New Hoop Skirts, 39c to $1.25.
French Embroidered Corsets, 97c.
Hamburg Embroidery, 39c to $1.49.
Silk Cashmere Lace, 37c to 93c.
Pearl Handle Glove Buttoners, 19c.
New shades in Two-Button Kid Gloves, 98c.
Everlasting Cotton Hose for 25c.
Fancy Top Lisle Thread Gloves, 29c.
3 pair English Half Hose for 50c.
Rich Bead Gimp, per yard, 29c.
Perfect Fitting Shirts, $1.25 to $2.25.
Men's Black or Colored Hose, 19c.
Men's Paper Collars, 9c to 10c.
Black Sadler Silk Fringe, 3 inches wide, 19c.
New shades in Dress Buttons, 12 and 18c.
Inlaid Black Combs, 99c.
Parasols, Combs, Notions, Ribbons and Furnishing Goods in great variety.
J. D. Carlisle,
37 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

PORK PACKERS.
J. L. DUNSEATH.....JOHN NEELY.
J. L. DUNSEATH & CO.,
Pork Packers,
AND DEALERS IN
Provisions, Lard Oil and Refined Lard.
301 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sugar Cured Hams, Dried Beef.

New Improvements
FOR THE
FIERY FURNACE.

THE
AGITATING GRATE
(LARKIN'S PATENT.)
The Most Powerful, Simple and Effective Grate in the World.
The FIERY FURNACE

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 4, 1876.

There is very little to report that is at all new, except that the first of April is past, and current collections are begun to be vigorously made. The returns are reported as rather favorable thus far. Otherwise there seems to be no change in the extreme dullness of business throughout the whole country. In this city all sorts of business are dull, in the banks it is noticeably so, and the clerks, book-keepers and tellers have only about half their usual amount of work to do. In the mercantile lines of trade it is equally dull.

The past quarter has been marked by unusual dullness and many unfortunate failures. Its general influence on business has been depressing, and yet the hope and spirit of business men is not at all maimed particularly good. We believe the quarter which has now opened will prove far better than any we have had since the panic. Within it the Centennial will open, and whatever influence it will exert on business will begin to be seen. We, therefore, point to this quarter before us as more full of hope than any we have had.

We continue to quote call loans at 5@6 per cent., strictly first-class two name paper at 6 per cent., strictly first-class single-name paper at 6@7 per cent., loans on government collateral at 5 per cent., do. do. on first-class bonds and stocks at 6 per cent., do. do. on second-class bonds and stocks at 7@8 per cent.

The amount of greenbacks deposited with the Treasurer of the United States during the month of March by National banks, desiring to withdraw their circulation and realize upon their bonds, amounts to $5,304,000. This is the largest contraction of the currency which has ever occurred during a single month under the provisions of the Bank act of June 20, 1874. The immediate effect of these deposits of legal money for the withdrawal of the National bank circulation is to produce a contraction of greenbacks. Its ultimate effect will be to reduce the volume of National bank notes in circulation. Treasurer New who before assuming his present position was President of a National bank and is familiar with the National banking business of the country, is understood to estimate that the contraction of the currency under the Banking act of June 20, 1874, during the remaining three years of its existence, calendar year, will be $100,000,000. In other words, while the nominal value of the bank-note circulation is $352,000,000, it will be reduced by January, 1877, to $252,000,000. The estimate of the Controller of the Currency, Mr. Knox, is understood to be somewhat smaller, though in his opinion it will reach $50,000,000 or $60,000,000. This process of contraction, which is now going on at such a rapid rate, is a very striking commentary on the wisdom of the Congress which passed the Banking act of 1874, and whose object was an expansion of the currency.

It appears that there now remain outstanding of bonds on which interest has ceased only $9,183,360.26 In the progress of the funding system a great change has been made in the character of the debt during the fiscal year. On the 30th of June, 1875, the total debt bearing interest in coin was $1,707,998,300, and it is now $1,685,037,250. The reduction during nine months having been only $42,961,050, but at that time only $667,122,750 bore five per cent. interest, and now $716,037,600 bears that rate. While the yearly interest on the six per cents. has been reduced nearly seven millions yearly, the increase of interest on the five per cents. has been little more than five millions. This most advantageous exchange the Secretary would now be able to continue, with even more rapid reduction of the yearly interest, had Congress acted wisely and promptly upon the pending silver bill. New fives sold in London at 106¾ on Saturday, and there is every reason to believe that four and a half per cent. bonds could be negotiated as freely recommended by the Secretary, would now command a larger and ready sale. Not because the nation lacks credit, but because, in spite of this wisdom, we are still paying six per cent. interest on $51,000,000 of bonds, which the capitalists of the world overflow with capital seeking a safe investment. American securities steadily appreciate in value, and when good times return, what causes capital to shrink from speculative ventures is peculiarly favorable for the prosecution of funding.

The week waits, and the people continue to pay nearly sixty millions in interest on the six per cents, merely because we have in Congress some crotchety statesmen. These same wise men are a very expensive luxury.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

U.S. 6's, 1881, coup	122¾	Ohio & Mississippi	15¾
" 1867, coup	120¾	Union Pacific	94
" 1868, coup	119¾	Toledo & Wabash	8¾
" 1865, coup	119¾	Harlem	138½
" 1864, coup	118¾	Adams Express	96
" 1865, new	118¾	American Express	60
" 1867, new	120¾	U. S. Express	50
" 1868, new	119¾	Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex	86½
" 1865, new	118¾	Quicksilver	17½
" 1865, new	118¾	Quicksilver pref	39½
" 10-40's	110¾	Hannibal & St. Jos	16
" 5-20's 1867	120¾	Panama	128
		Iron Mountain	24

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of the stocks dealt in at the Stock Board:

F. R. R. (8)	87	Cen. Trans (R)	48¾
Reading (R)	100¾	Cen. Trans (P)	102
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	178	A. V. R. R. 7-30's (A)	101¾
Oil Creek (S)	44¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (S)	84¾
Lehigh Valley	39½	North Pacific bonds	—
A. V. R. R. Incomes	—		

NEW YORK, April 3, 1876.

Money loaned as high as 7, and closed at 7; prime mercantile paper 5@6. The customs receipts were $265,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $26,000. Sterling was firm at 4 84½@4 84¾. Gold declined from 113¾ to 113, and closed at the lowest point. The carrying rates were 1 to 3. Governments were dull and a fraction lower. In sympathy with gold, bonds were quiet, weak and steady. State securities were dull. The stock market was weak at the start, but afterwards improved in some shares. Later, however, it was a general decline, in which Pacific Mail, Lake Shore and Erie closing at the highest figures of the day. Other transactions aggregated 122 000 shares, of which 19,000 were Pacific Mail, 12,000 Western Union, 5,000 St. Paul, 20,000 Erie, 35,000 Lake Shore, and 5,000 Ohio.

H. L. Heiser, a gold broker, has suspended. He is a brother of T. H. Heiser, whose suspension was reported this morning. Three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars gold was sold out under the rule for their accounts. Charles Martin, a stock broker, also suspended. His failure is a small one.

Government securities.—United States coupons of 1881, 122¾; 5-20s of '65, 113¾; do of '67, 120¾; do '65 new, 118¾; do of '68, 122¾; new 5s, 118; 10-40s, 110¾; coupons, 110¾; currency 6s, 126.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 62; do new, 40; Virginia, new, 36; do old, 35; Missouri sixes, 104.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 68¾; Pacific Mail, 19¾; Adams Express, 95¾; Mariposa, 8; do preferred, 8; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 84½; American Express, 60; United States Express, 51¾; New York Central, 113; Erie, 19¾; do preferred, 29; Harlem, 138½; do preferred, 134; Michigan Central, 89¾; Lake Shore, 99¾; Union Pacific, 94; Northwestern common, 87½; do preferred, 61¾; New Jersey Central, 106½; Rock Island 102¾; St. Paul, 39¾; do preferred, 65; Toledo & Wabash, 8¾; do preferred, 24¾; Fort Wayne, 101½; Terre Haute, 4¾; do preferred 24¾; Chicago & Alton, 104; do preferred, 110; Ohio & Mississippi, 15¾; Burlington & Quincy, 119½; Hannibal & St. Joe, 15¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 16¾; Quicksilver, 17¼; do preferred, 39¼; Central Pacific 104½; Union 105¾; Grant, 104.

LONDON, April 3.—It is the general opinion in the Stock Exchange that the bank rate will be lowered on or before Thursday next. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was 462 000. Consols: money, 94⅝; account, 94 11-16; 5-20s of '65, 106; do of '67, 103½; 10-40s, 106; new 5s, 106½; New York Central, 102; Erie, 17¾; preferred, 29.

PARIS, April 3.—Rentes, 67f 17½c.

FRANKFORT, April 3.—United States new 5s, 101¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April 3, 1876.

The leading merchandise markets have been rather more active during the past week, and it is hoped that trade will continue to improve, as it has been very slow and unsatisfactory ever since the first of the year. There having been no failures of any consequence for some time, confidence is again becoming restored and the outlook is more encouraging; with a continuation of good weather drying up the country roads, a general revival in business is expected within the next few weeks. The leading staples present nothing that is particularly important, and there has been no important change in values.

APPLES—The receipts continue light, and with a reduced stock and increased cost at the source of supply, prices have been advanced; we can report regular jobbing sales at $4@5 per bbl for fair to prime; and $5,50@6, for fancy in large sized barrels.

ASHES—Following are the current rates—in a jobbing way: Common Soda, (48 per cent.) 3¾@4¼; Refined do., (50 per cent.) 4¾@5; Pearl ash, 7¾@8; Potash, 7c; Nitrate Soda, 3¾@4c; Manganese, 2½@3; Arsenic, 5c; Flour Spar, 22½c.

ALE—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X $6 @ bbl to the city and $6 to country; XX $10; India $11. half bbls in proportion.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in rather better demand, but prices remain as last quoted; 65@75c ₰ gallon.

BEESWAX—In steady demand at 30@33c ₰ lb.

BROOMS—We note an improved demand; order are coming in more freely, with indications of an active trade next month. Quotations for "Union factory" remain the same, as follows:

No 2 common Brooms	$2,00
No 3 Hurl	2,25
No 4 Hurl	3,00
No 5 Hurl	3,25
No 6 Hurl	3,50
No 3 carpet	3,75
No 4 carpet	4,00
Fancy Parlor	4,25
Stock Braid (58)	2,50
Stock Braid (46)	2,75
Whisps, 6, 8 and 10 inch	1,25@1,75 per dozen
Toy Brooms	1,00@1,50 " "

BELTING—Following are the current rates for best belting:

Inch.	Per Foot	Inch.	Per Foot
	₰ 06	5	₰ 54
1	12	5½	60
1¼	12	6	66
2	18	7	78
2½	24	7	78
3	30	8	90
3½	36	10	1 14
4	42	12	1 35
4½	48	14	1 50

Discount 15 to 30 per cent. as to quality and quantity.

BAGGING—Amoskeag, American (two bushel) and other similar standard brands 27 to 30c by the 100. Penn Mill, 30 cts, 5 per cent off, 30 days.

BROOM HANDLES—We quote in a jobbing way:

No 1 Plain	$16 00 ₰ thousand
No 2 do	12 00 do
No 1 Painted	24 00 do
Toy Painted	12 50 do

BEANS—Continue very dull, and with a supply largely in excess of present wants and holders generall anxious to realize, prices are weak and lower; prime Navies quoted at $1,10@1,15 ₰ bushel, but it would be difficult to obtain anything above the even dollar for a round lot. It looks now as if a considerable proportion of the present stock would have to be carried over until next winter.

BUTTER—The market has eased up considerably since the date of our last review, and prices have still further declined; as compared with the highest point, there has been a decline of 7@10 cts ₰ lb. We now quote choice dairy at 40c; prime to choice rolls, 35@38c; 30@33c for medium to good, and 25@28c for common. Some well informed dealers are impressed with the belief that prime table Butter will not rule much lower during the next week or two, as it is reported scarce in the country, but it is not expected that there will be another famine as there was two weeks ago. There were two causes for the sudden decline last week, which was not unexpected; the sharp advance stimulated shipments to this point as prices were higher here than elsewhere, and then the increased cost of the article curtailed the consumption.

BROOM CORN—No. 1 hurl—choice green, 10¼@11c; No. 2 do, red tipped, 8¼@8c; brush that will work up, 8@8½c; choice medium, 7@7¼c; good do, 6¾c; inferior, 5@5½c; green crooked old, 6c; red tipped do., 5¼c.

CHEESE—In light stock, the receipts having been so all over since the first of the year, and notwithstanding the demand is confined to small lots to supply immediate necessities, there is a fair business in the aggregate, and prices are well sustained; we continue to quote prime Ohio Factory, 13¼@14; prime New York, 14½@15. For low grade Cheese there is not much call at any price.

COAL—Pittsburgh Coke—Coke is reported fairly active at $2, 40@2,50 per ton, delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh. Coal is reported dull and unremunerative, in consequence of an oversupply.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—The demand continues light, and rates, which will be found annexed, unchanged.

MANILLA ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upwards	14½ cts. per lb
⅜ " "	15¼ "
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter	14¼ "
Tarred rope and lath yarn	14¼ "
Hay, stave and leather twine	14¼ "

MANILLA WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	14½ cts. per lb
" " Bolt Rope Yarns	16¼ "
Sand Pump Rope	14¼ "

SISAL ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	10½ cts. per lb
⅜ " "	11¼ "
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter	11 "
Hay, Spoke and Leather Twine	10¼ "

NEW ZEALAND ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	11¼ cts. per lb
⅜ " "	12¼ "
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter	12¼ "
Hay twine	11¼ "
Tarred hay twine	10¼ "

CANNED GOODS—Following are the prevailing jobbing rates:

2 lb Blackberries	$2 50	2 lb Bartlett Pears	$3 00
2 lb Blueberries	2 00	2 lb Common Pears	2 00
2 lb White Cherries	2 00	2 lb Egg Plums	2 00
2 lb Red Cherries	2 00	2 lb Quinces	2 00
2 lb Gooseberries	1 50	2 lb Raspberries	2 75
2 lb Green Gages	2 00	2 lb Strawberries	2 00
2 lb Egg Plums	2 00	2 lb Lima Beans	1 60
2 lb Damson Plums	2 00	2 lb String Beans	1 60
2 lb Peaches	1 75	2 lb Mushrooms	2 25
2 lb Peaches	2 25	2 lb Peas	1 65
2 lb pie Peaches	1 50	2 lb Pumpkins	1 60

CEMENT, &c., &c.—Following are the jobbing rates: Louisville Cement, $2,00@2,25 ₰ bbl, Rosendale, $2@3,50; Youghiogheny, $2,00@2,25; Portland, $7@7,50. Calcined Plaster—French's Selected, $4; New York, $3,50; Michigan, $3,50. White Limes, Cleveland, $1,60@1,75; Fremont, $1,60@1,75; Ohio, $1,50@1,75; Lantz Plaster, $2,75@3,25.

COOPERAGE—Best Indiana Oil Barrel staves, $30; best do. Heading, $40; first quality West Virginia staves, $25; 2d quality do. $22; do. Heading, $30; Round hoops, $30. Oil Barrels firmer; counters $1,10; city make, $1,20.

CRANBERRIES—In light supply, and held firmly at full prices—$15@16 ₰ bbl, an advance of $2@4 ₰ bbl since the first of the year.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand has commenced to pick up a little, but the market is unusually dull for this season of the year; and prices, contrary to general expectation, are lower now than they were during mid-winter; this may be attributed to the fact that Prunes and other foreign fruits, being much ch aper, took the place of domestic, Apples quoted at 3@3½c for fair to prime, and 11@12½ for choice. Peaches, 11½@12½ for good to prime halves, Blackberries, 12@12½. Pitted Cherries, 28@28; unpitted nominal at 8@9c.

EGGS—Continue to arrive freely, but with a steady demand, as there are nearly always in this season of the year, prices have been maintained; regular sales at 14@15. During the past day or two, some dealers have been holding firm at 15, while others, anxious to keep down their stock, did not try to obtain more than 14.

FLOUR—Is the most important staple continues quiet, and the market is devoid of any new or important features deserving of special notice. The demand is confined wholly to supplying immediate actual wants, while prices remain unchanged. Spring wheat flours, $5,25@5,75; red winters, $6,50@7; ambers, $7,00@7,50; patent process, $8,75@9,50. Rye Flour, $4,50@4,75. Buckwheat Flour is very dull, and it is about out of season, with considerable remaining in hands of commission men unsold.

FEATHERS—In light supply—sales of choice live geese at 57@58c. Mixed, 25@40c.

FISH—There is a fair trade, but no recent change in prices. We quote:

No 1 Mess Mackerel	$34 00 ₰ bbl		
No 1 do	do	32 00	do
Ex No 1 Shore	do	28 00	do
No 1 Shore	do	25 00	do
Ex No 1 Bay	do	20 00	do
No 1 Bay	do	18 00	do
Ex No 2	do	16 00	do
Large No 2	do	12 50	do
Split Labrador Herring	do	8 50	do
Split Shore Herring	do	6 25@6 50	do
Whitefish		5 75 ₰ hf bbl	
Lake Herring	do	3 75	do
Large Trout—Golden	do	6½@6¾	lb
Medium do	do	5	do
Shoremess Codfish	do	7	do
Halibut	do	12	do
No 1 Herring	do	40c ₰ box	
Scaled	do	50c	do
Smoked Bloater Herring	do	1 75	do

GRAIN—The grain trade, so far as our market is concerned, continues very dull for this season of the year, but it is hoped that there will soon be an improvement, and as other branches of business have commenced to pick up, it is likely that those hopes will soon be realized. Dealers, almost without an exception, report that they have done less thus far this year than during any corresponding time for many years; and, furthermore, they claim to have had little or no margin for profit on what they did do—that prices were lower here relatively than at the source of supply, and then there was no demand for export to the seaboard. What is steady, with a fair local trade, and with but little offering and the demand chiefly for good stock, prices are fully sustained; we continue to quote fair to prime, Ohio and Indiana red, at $1,30@1,35; do Michigan white, $1,42@1,45. Sprouty or low grade Wheat is hard to dispose of at any price; millers generally are anxious to keep up the reputation of their flour, hence they are obliged to buy good stock. The Oat market is easier, in consequence of increased receipts, but there has been no quotable change in prices since the date of our last weekly review; Ohio and Penna mixed, 39@40c; do white, 41@42 cts; choice western white, 42c. In consequence of a very light supply of Shelled Corn prices have been further advanced, and we now quote at 60@62, free in elevator, for good mixed to prime yellow, showing an advance of 1@2c ₰ bushel, as compared with the lowest point a few weeksago. Ear Corn is also higher, and may be quoted at 55@56c on the wharf and track. Rye unchanged at 80@82. Barley very dull, and there is as wide a range in prices as there is in quality.

GROCERIES—There is a fair degree of activity, although trade is behind what it is usually is at this particular time. Coffee is reported dull and weak in every kind, and the advance on Roasted of half cent is fully maintained. Sugars are also reported firm, but not quotably higher. Molasses in fair demand, but easy at quotations. Prunes continue in good demand, and prices, especially for good stock, are tending upward. No change in Rice or Syrups.

RICE.

Carolina	7 @7¾	Louisiana	5¼@6⅜

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 @70	Fair	55 @58
Prime	60 @65	Dark	45 @50

MOLASSES.

N.O. choice	60	N.O. strictly prime	58
Fair	55	Demarara	50@55

TEAS.

Young Hyson	45 @1 00	Japan	40 @ 85
Gunpowder	60 @1 10	Oolong	35 @ 85
Imperial	80 @ 90	Souchong	35 @ 75

SOAPS.

Best Wax	7¾	Babbitt's Best, per box	7 00
Superior Wax	6¾		
Woman's Friend	5¾	White Russian, per box	4 50
Duchess, per box	3 25		

SUNDRIES.

Silver gloss Starch	9¼
Pearl Starch	6¾@ 8
Lamp Chimneys, No. 1 and 2	60 @ 85
Bi Carb Soda, in kegs	5 a 6
Bi Carb Soda, in papers	6
Concentrated Lye	$4 25@5 25
Pearl Barley, per ⅓ bbl	5 50
Oat Meal, bbls, A & B	5 50
Oat Meal, half bbls	4 50
German Mills	4 87½
Shot—drop	2 50
Shot—buck	2 75

HAY—The market for baled is reported easier in consequence of increased receipts and offerings, but there has been no quotable change in prices; timothy, on wharf and track, $17@19 ₰ ton, according to quality and condition. Our market continues bare of prairie hay. Loose, from country wagons, $17@22.

HOMINY—In steady demand at $4,00 ₰ bbl, and the usual discount off in round lots.

HIDES—The prices have declined since our last report. There is a fair demand for heavy steers, but cows, bulls and damaged are lower and hard to sell. We quote:

Green Salted Cows	6¼@ 7
Green Salted Steers, light	7¾@ 8
Green Salted Steers, Heavy	9 @ 9½
Green Salted Calf	9 @11
Green Butcher Cows	5½
Green Butcher Steers, light	6
Green Butcher Steers, heavy	7
Green Butcher Calf	10

LEATHER—General trade is rather quiet in this article. Harness in fair demand. Upper very dull. Calf slow. Rough Leather of choice quality scarce. Red Sole unchanged. We quote:

Oak Sole, country	0,31@ 0,39
Oak Sole, city	0,36@ 0,40
Red Sole, B.A. heav and mid	0,29@ 0,31
Red Sole, Oronoco	0,30@ 0,39
Red Sole, good dgd	0,23@ 0,27
Oak, Flesh	0,24@ 0,28
Harness, city oak	0,36@ 0,38
Harness, No. 2 and common	0,32@ 0,35
Harness, No. 2 and common	0,32@ 0,37
Fair Skirting	0,40@ 0,43
Fair Bridle, ₰ doz	$4,00@56,00
Best Leather	0,40@ 0,44
Finished Calf	0,90@ 1,25
Finished Upper, ₰ foot	0,18@ 0,22
Finished Kips	0,34@ 0,50

LUMBER—The following are the current rates:

Flooring, No 1 per M	$25 00
No 2	21 00
Best No 1 15-inch Shingles	4 75
Moulded Weatherboards per M	26 00
Common Surfaced boards	20 00
Barn boards	20 00
Sheeting boards	15 00

Mouldings ½c per inch square per running foot.
Inside Shutters, inch thick, 20c per square foot.
Window Frames and Sash from $2,50 to $3,50 per window.

Four Panel Doors from $2,50 to $3,50 each.

MILL FEED—Continues quiet and unchanged; Bran, $15@16 ₰ ton; Seconds and Shipstuffs, $17@18; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $20@22, as to quality.

MAPLE SYRUP—Is quoted at 90@85c ₰ gallon in kegs and barrels, and $1@1,10 in gallon jugs. Maple Sugar, 10@11c ₰ lb.

ONIONS—Selling, in a jobbing way, at $1,50@2 ₰ bbl. Onion Sets very dull, with a supply largely in excess of the demand; quotable at $2@3 ₰ bu.

OILS—Higher, in keeping with the sharp advance in Lard. We quote Procter & Gamble's Extra at $1,15 in a jobbing way. Wm. Alexander & Co.'s Extra, $1,05; No. 1, 90; No. 2, 75c. P. & G.'s best white winter Miners Oil, 65c ₰ gall, and the same figures will answer for John V. Lewis & Co.'s make. Linseed Oil still quotably at 60@65c. Carbon firm; quotable at 12@12½c ₰ gallon for standard brands.

PEA NUTS—Jobbing demand only. Choice white 6@6½c; red, 5¼@5c.

PECANS—In light supply and limited demand. Sales at 10¼@11c.

POTATOES—The receipts continue light, but the supply is equal to the demand, and prices remain unchanged; 33@35c ₰ bu. on track, and 40@42c out of store.

PROVISIONS—There is a continued fair degree of activity, dealers report a steady jobbing demand, and since the date of our last review, prices have been further advanced. Lard, which was dull and cheaper relatively than any other part of the hog product all winter, is now the fancy article; Mess Pork is also holding up well; also, Sugar-cured Shoulders and Hams.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	14¾	Do. half barrels	15¾
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	10¾	Do. buckets	15¾
B'fast Bacon, S. C.	14¾	Lard Ref'd for summer use	in tres 15
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	15	Do	¼ bbls 15½
Beef Tongues, S. C.	75	Do	bbls —
per doz	@5½	Do. 3 lb caddies	17¾
Bacon Shoulders	10¼	Do. 5 lb do	17
Rib Sides	13¼	Do. 3 lb pails	17½
Short Rib Sides	13¾	Do. 5 lb do	17¾
Clear Sides	14	Do. 6 lb do	17
Mess Pork, per bbl	$23.75	Ham Sausage	9
Family Mess Pork	25.75	Pig's Feet, in kegs	$1,90
Short Cut "	22.75	Do. ¼ bbls	$3,75
Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces	14¾	Do. do. bbls	—

RAGS—Steady at 3c ₰ lb for good country mixed.

SEEDS—Clover seed is scarce and higher; $10,50a10,75, 62 lbs to the bushel. Timothy seed is easy at $2,60a2,75.

TALLOW—Steady at 8¾c for country, and 9@9¼ for best city rendered.

WHITE LEAD—Is reported firm at the recent advance, with a very fair business; strictly pure, in assorted kegs, 10¾c ₰ lb by the ton; in 25 lb tin cans, 11¾c; in 12½ lb tin cans, 12c.

WINDOW GLASS—There was no change made in prices by the meeting of manufacturers, in Cincinnati, last week, but the market is firmer, and manufacturers, we learn, are determined to adhere closely to card rates; we continue to quote at 40 & 10 off Pittsburgh list, which we annex as follows:

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

	24 Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl. str'h.
9 by 8 to 7 by 9	$ 2 75	$ 3 00	$ 3 50
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	3 75	4 25	7 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	4 00	4 50	7 25
10 by 13 to 10 by 15	4 25	4 75	7 50
9 by 16 to 12 by 17	4 75	5 25	8 75
12 by 18 to 14 by 20		5 50	9 00
15 by 20 to 18 by 22		6 00	9 50
15 by 26 to 20 by 30		6 50	10 50
15 by 26 to 24 by 30		7 00	11 50
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		7 50	12 00
26 by 36 to 28 by 44		8 00	14 00
26 by 46 to 30 by 60		9 00	15 00
30 by 52 to 30 by 54			16 00
30 by 56 to 34 by 56			17 50
34 by 58 to 36 by 60			20 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			22 50

WOODEN WARE—Steady and in moderate demand. The advance of last month has been fully maintained. We quote "Corry Ware" as follows:

No. 1 Tubs ₰ dozen	$6 00
No. 2 do	5 00
No 3 do	4 00
2 Hoop Pails ₰ doz	2 00
3 Hoop Pails ₰ doz	2 75
Globe Washboards ₰ doz (patented)	2 75
Clinton do do	2 25
Clothes Pins—₰ box	90c@1,25

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April 3, 1876.

The number on sale was,as will be seen, considerably less than last Monday, and with an average demand, the market was more active and firmer, and while we have no doubt in some instances better prices were obtained, there was no general change noticed, as those realized were ruling rates with the exception of 20 head, constituted the entire supply, did not cost quite as much as those on sale last Monday, so that while there was no quotable improvement in prices, the market was better for the drover, for the reason that the cost was less from the fact that the yards were pretty well cleared by 10 A.M., whereas last Monday, there were quite a number remaining unsold at noon, and it was very generally admitted that Cattle, especially the better grades were held with better tenacity. Some of the butchers reported prices ½ to ¾ higher, but as already stated, we do not think there was a general advance; in other words, that the rates obtained were about the same, in the aggregate, as those of last week. It was reported that the butchers had a little better trade on Saturday than usual, and that they were more anxious for cattle to-day in consequence.

Sales were reported at 6@6¾ for prime; 5½@5¾ for good; 4¾@5, for fair to medium; and 3¾@4 for common. Some good, still fat Cows sold at 4¼@4¾, with but one car load on the market. Fat Cows dull, quotable at 3¾@4c. Butchers are buying Cattle cheaper now than they have done, if mistake not, since before the war; they admit that they are now realizing a very fair margin on beef, but claim that they are unable to sell as much of it at in former years

The stock on sale was reported as follows:

I. Wolf	Chicago	18	
Marks & Bro	do	12	
J. Shamberg	do	54	
Greenwald & T.	do	38	
Hays, Hunter	do	39	
Trauerman & S.	do	19	
T. Rogers	do	17	
A. & W. Mountsh	do	31	
Gerson & Z.	do	33	
J. Lehman	do	18	
Lowenstein & A.	do	35	
Total		410	
Total last Monday		650	

CATTLE SALES.

Smith & Moonshine reported 25 head of fair to prime Chicago butcher stock at 5¼@5½c.

Gerson & Zeiger reported 43 cars of common to prime Chicago butcher cattle at 4¾@5¼c.

A. Greenwald reported 48 head of common to good Chicago butcher stock at 4¼@5½c.

L. Rothchild reported 1 car of bulls and steers at 4¼@4½c for former, and 5¾c for latter.

N. Arnold reported 1 car of Chicago stock—averaging 1,190 at 4,30 ₰ lbs, at 5@5,50.

S. Marks & Bro. reported 62 head fair to prime Chicago butcher cattle—1,100 at 4,60 ₰ lbs, at 6@6¼c.

Wm Moonshine reported 25 head of butcher stock from Chicago, averaging 1,160 at 4,30 ₰ lbs, at 4¾@5¼.

I. Wolfe reported 1 car of butcher stock, weighing from 1,100 at 1,300, at 4¾@5½c.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. 34 head of butcher cattle, fair to prime, at 5@5,65; one pair of oxen, weighing 3,200 ₰ lbs, at 4,90.

James Hunter reported 2 cars of fair to prime butcher stock at 5¼@5¾c.

SHEEP.

The number on sale to-day was larger than that of last week, although, by no means large, 26 head; and that the market was a little slow is evident from the fact that there were some left over. The mo t of the butchers have been drawing their supply from East Liberty recently, hence, there was not much inquiry to-day in Allegheny, although, if holders had not been pretty stiff in their views, we apprehend they would not have had much difficult in closing out. Sales were reported at 6a7c. per ₰ for fair to prime; choice would have brought ¼@½ more.

The stock on sale was reported as follows:

P. Shelesmanitz	Pa	64	
E. M. McMillan	do	50	
Railey & S	do	93	
Total number on sale		207	
Total last Monday		145	

HOGS

The supply was not large to-day, although it was fully equal to the demand, which was curtailed somewhat by the soft weather; and prices were easier, although not quotably lower. Sales were reported in a retail way at 9@9¼, gross.

FRESH COWS.

There was a fair supply, but, as usual, they were mostly common in point of quality; good milkers are held with considerable tenacity in first hands, hence, they continue to command full prices, say $55@60, and even 65. M. Flinner reported having sold 4 at $40 each. Andy Stakely 4 at $40@50.

VEAL CALVES.

Are coming in more freely, and prices are weak and lower in consequence; quotable at 5¼@6¼c ₰ lb.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April 3, 1876.

The Crude market was reported quiet to-day, and, as compared with Saturday, prices were a shade lower; Conduit and United, $1,03¾; Union, $2,05; outside lines, $2; immediate shipment, $2,26¾. Refined firm, but quiet and unchanged; Philadelphia delivery quoted at 14¾@14¾; New York, 15; on cars here, 11¾@11¾c.

The war on the railroads is still being prosecuted with considerable vigor by the outside refiners, and if no good results from it, it will not be from any fault of theirs.

The Barrel market firm with but few offering at quotations continues, $1,10; city market, $1,20.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
N. W. Stevenson	Central o w	3 775
Robinson	Hutchinson o w	159
Craig	Petrolite o w	79
Total		4,013

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co.	Warden, F & Co, Baltimore	1,104
Brilliant Oil Co.	Warden, F. & Co.	do ..1,057
Crystal O. Co.	Do	do .. 300
Total		2,461

SHIPMENTS REFINED OIL EAST VIA ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
American O. W.	J. B. Tilford	567
W. P. Logan & Co.	A. S. Davis	200
Standard Oil Co.	Warden, F & Co	147
Total		854

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 3, 1876.

FLOUR—Quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and prices a shade lower; No. 3 Chicago spring 90¾@90¾c; No. 2 $1,02@1,02¾ spot; $1,06¾@1,06¾ May; $1,07¾ June; rejected 78¾@79c. Corn steady and firm; No. 2 mixed fresh 47¾c regular; 46¾ spot; 47c seller April; 49¼c seller May; 48¾c seller June. Oats dull and firm; No. 2 32¾@32¾c spot; 34¾@34¾c seller April. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley heavy; 60¾c seller May.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and prices lower; $22,85 spot or seller April; $23,67½ seller May; $22,87½@ 22,90 seller June. Lard steady; $12,77½ spot or seller April; $13,92½@13,95 seller May; $14,10@ 14,12½ seller June. Bulk meats steady at 8¾, 12¾ @12¾c.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady; $1,07.

On Call Board wheat was unchanged. Corn firm. Oats unchanged. Pork firmer; $22,67½ May. Lard steady; $13,02 May.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Flour dull; receipts 14,000 barrels; superfine western and State $5,00@5,30; common to good $5,45@5,75; good to choice $5,80@7,75; white wheat extra $6,00@7,25; extra Ohio $5,40@7,25; St. Louis $5,40@8,00. Cornmeal and r

HOME NEWS.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Those of our subscribers who have moved their places of residence will please leave notice of the fact at the Counting Room, so that the carriers may continue to supply them uninterruptedly with the GAZETTE.

The probabilities for to-day are rising barometer, clear or clearing weather, westerly winds, and higher temperature.

Gas at the Allegheny Poor Farm.

The Allegheny Board of Poor Directors hardly know what to do about the gas well on their poor farm. It is about three hundred feet deep, and considerable gas issues from it with the water. So far it has cost about $1,000, and the Board hesitate at erecting large brick walls around it, as required by the insurance companies, as they will cost about $600 more. The derrick and tools for sinking the well are all on hand, and the drilling could be done at little expense. Some of the members object to sinking the present well any deeper, and to building the walls, for the reason that the well is too near the Poor House, and they favor going down nearer the river and there sinking another well. The matter will probably come up at the next meeting of the Board.

FANNY ROBERTS SET FREE.

The Decision of Mayor McCarthy Set Aside.

The case of Fanny Roberts, which has been occupying the attention of the Criminal Court for some time, was finally disposed of yesterday morning. In the matter of the *habeas corpus* the prisoner was discharged. In the matter of the *certiorari* the court sustained the exceptions filed to the Mayor's answer by the counsel for the plaintiff in error. No opinion upon the constitutionality of the evidence under which conviction was had, was given, the Court holding that there were sufficient grounds for reversing the Mayor's decision without going that far. The exceptions filed and sustained were:

First—The conviction of the plaintiff in error (the defendant below) is in violation of the Constitution and Bill of Rights, and is therefore void.

Second—The record does not set forth the ordinance, or the substantial part of the ordinance, under which conviction was had.

Third—The evidence as returned is not sufficient in law to warrant a conviction of the offense charged.

IN DARKNESS.

Our Postoffice Shrouded in Gloom.

In compliance with a letter from the Treasury Department announcing that the appropriation for the payment of Government water, fuel and gas bills is exhausted, the illuminating medium was turned off from the Custom House yesterday, and during the day and last night nearly all the departments in that building were without light, except such as candles and lamps furnished. Marshal Hall, however, has had the gas turned on from a meter in his own expense. A recent load or two of coal has made the United States folks in a measure independent as to fuel, but the shutting off of water is the greatest inconvenience of all. Postmaster Negley has telegraphed to the Postmaster General, asking whether he would be reimbursed in the event of burning gas at his own expense in the seventy burners of the postoffice. The inconvenience resulting from this order is greater in the postoffice than elsewhere. The business is transacted chiefly at night, and it is now neglected to any extent the matter will accumulate in the course of a few days to the amount of tons. The order to shut off was received by Collector Steele, and it went into effect at once, to remain in force until further orders. This is one of the results of an inefficient Democratic House of Representatives, which practices economy at the expense of the interests of the public. Allegheny is, somehow or other, more fortunate than this city, as its postoffice has not yet received directions to curtail in the items named.

THE ROAD COMMITTEE.

Paragraphs Relating to Rural Thoroughfares.

The Road Committee held a regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon. The petition of John Reubenstein for a subcommittee on Soho run, was referred to the district committee. The petition for sidewalks on Bates, Boquet and Atwood streets, was referred to the City Attorney to report as to the power of the committee to construct such sidewalks. The bill of John Bradley, amounting to $75.92 for breaking stone on Bates, Boquet and Atwood streets, was allowed.

The following pay rolls were approved:

First district	$ 279 95
Second district	211 57
Third district	820 61
Total	$1,312 14

The Controller was instructed to advertise for proposals for stone, as follows: On Park avenue 500 perches, and on East End avenue, 1,000 perches. The assessment for the grading, paving and curbing of Euclid street, from Stanton avenue to James street, was approved.

A resolution was adopted requesting the commissioners on the Forbes street improvement to take steps to prevent the destruction of property by the fill on Forbes street at Murphy street.

The following ordinances were ordered to be presented to Councils with an affirmative recommendation, viz.: For the opening, grading, paving and curbing of Station street, from Frankstown avenue to the Pennsylvania railroad track; for the assessment of damages caused by the grading of Lincoln avenue.

Adjourned.

THE INTERESTS OF THE POOR.

Items of Business Yesterday Before the Poor Guardians—Tax Levy Fixed—Financial.

A regular meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon at their rooms on Fourth avenue, Mr. Kincaid in the chair. The credentials of Mr. James Montooth, who was elected by Common Council to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Glass, were presented and the gentleman admitted to membership. The reports of the district physicians for March showed that Dr. McCandless had 55 office patients and made 226 visits; Dr. Chessrown 76 patients and 43 visits, and Dr. Purviance 47 patients and 142 visits. Superintendent Bullock, of the Poor Farm, reported 372 inmates in the Alms House at the present time, of which 135 are females and 237 males. The admissions during the month were 52, and discharges 58. Six hundred and fifty-eight tramps were furnished with lodgings and 1,316 with meals. The Superintendent was instructed to receive no more tramps except on a permit from the office of the Board. The report of Secretary Beaumont showed the receipts during February and March were $20,834.63, and the expenditures $8,780.93, leaving on hand on the 1st inst. a balance of $12,053.70. The resignation of Dr. Hazlett as a member of the Board was accepted, and Councils directed to be notified of the vacancy. The report of the sub-committee endorsing the action of Superintendent Bullock in accepting the resignation of Mrs. Hendrickson, Matron of the Alms House, was presented and adopted. The request of the Anatomical Society of Allegheny County for the bodies of deceased paupers, to be used for the advancement of science, was referred to the Solicitor.

The levy of tax for poor purposes was fixed at the same rate as last year—one-half mill. An effort was made to increase it to two-thirds of a mill, but it failed. No further business of any importance was transacted.

THE MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.

Discussing the Defects in the Translation of the Bible.

The Ministerial Association met in Dr. Scovel's church yesterday afternoon, Rev. J. M. Shields in the chair. After the usual opening exercises, the subject for discussion, "How shall we deal with the defects of our authorized version of the Scriptures," was opened by a short and able essay by Rev. Dr. Williams, of Sewickley. He took the ground that we should not regard those as actual defects to the extent that they vitiate the translation, but as better texts are discovered and improved readings are given they should be accepted as improvements upon the others.

The criticisms upon this and the remarks upon the subject by other members of the association were very interesting to Bible scholars and readers. Dr. Scovel called attention to the fact that in the revision now under way, the whole of the dialogue as given between the Savior and the woman taken in adultery will be expunged, as well as some others, such as the statement that an angel came down and disturbed the waters of the pool, by which it was given healing powers. These appeared to the speaker to have been efforts of the writers to explain, or give some reasons for the miraculous and unusual effects produced. It was also stated by a member that the Doxology at the close of the Lord's Prayer would also be dropped, as it did not appear in some of the best texts extant.

While there will be several eliminations of this kind, which do not in any way affect the doctrine of Christianity, there will also be some additions, which neither add nor subtract from the doctrines and teachings of the New Testament. Mr. Williams explained that these immaterial discrepencies came about by the books all being copied by hand, and were merely attempts of the copyist to improve or make clear the text. The meeting was quite interesting, and very close attention was given to the criticisms.

After the regular exercises closed the Nominating Committee submitted the following ticket, which was elected to serve for the next six months: President, Dr. W. J. Reid; Vice President, Rev. F. I. Senour; Secretary and Treasurer, N. B. Conaway; Business Committee, Revs. J. J. Murray, W. J. Holland, and W. H. McMillan.

The question selected for discussion at the next meeting is: "Shall Church Property Be Taxed."

Housekeepers would find their Biscuit, Cakes, &c., much improved by using Marvin's Self-Raising flour, in place of ordinary flour, mixed with expensive baking powders or cream of tartar and soda.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Discriminating Freight Rates Discussed at Yesterday's Meeting—No Definite Action Taken—Opposition to the Projected Law For Staying Executions.

A regular weekly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms in the Germania Bank building, corner of Wood street and Diamond alley. Hon. Thomas M. Howe occupied the chair, and Mr. Geo. A. Kelly officiated as Secretary. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Holdship, from the Committee on Railroads and Transportation, recommended that the Chamber of Commerce call a public meeting to agitate the question of general freight discriminations against this city. He said that he was authorized in behalf of his committee to make such a recommendation. The gentleman then offered as a partial report from the committee on R. & T., the report of the sub-committee appointed to collect statistics showing the stagnation in the petroleum oil trade of Pittsburgh caused by petroleum discrimination, as published in the GAZETTE yesterday morning.

A DEFENDER OF THE P. R. R.

It was read by the Secretary, after which Mr. Carpenter said he took exceptions to the whole report. He held that it was altogether *ex parte*, and that it did not embody a statement which could not be successfully refuted. He then took up the alleged difference in freight charges on liquor between Buffalo and Lock Haven, and Pittsburgh and Lock Haven, in reply to the instance cited on Saturday before the Committee on Railroads and Transportation, when receipts were produced to show that the freight rates on liquor between this city and Lock Haven are four times greater than between Buffalo and Lock Haven. Exhibiting the manifests from the railroad companies, Mr. Carpenter said that the five barrels of liquor shipped from Buffalo to Lock Haven proved to be whisky, which is included in fourth class freight, and that of the four barrels of liquor shipped from Pittsburgh but one was whisky and the other three were embraced in classes where the rate of transportation is higher. In addition to this explanation Mr. Carpenter said that a mistake which assisted still further in equalizing the difference could be pointed out had been made.

A POINTED QUESTION.

Capt. Stockdale—In that instance, Mr. Carpenter, your explanation is satisfactory, but upon what hypothesis do you explain why you only charge seventy cents a barrel for the transportation of petroleum wool oil to Philadelphia, and yet charge $1.85 per barrel for petroleum oil?

Mr. Carpenter—Because petroleum is a dangerous article. I did not know until I was told a few days ago that wool oil is manufactured from petroleum, and if it is just as dangerous as the latter it should certainly be classed at the same rate. The ideleness of men and the stagnation of the oil trade complained of in the report just read are all charged against the Pennsylvania Railroad, and I don't think the charges can be substantiated. You might as well assert that the depression existing throughout the country in all branches of trade is traceable to the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mr. Holdship—The fact that the idleness of refineries of Pittsburgh is caused by the discrimination of the Pennsylvania railroad we only establish by inference. Our refineries, with one exception, are idle, and at other points they are running full. When freights are comparatively low Pittsburgh refineries run full and Cleveland don't.

A SUPPOSITIOUS INTERROGATORY.

Mr. Carpenter—I know that is the fact from which such an inference is drawn, but if oil rates were reduced why would it not distress the oil trade the same as the iron trade, which is now in a bad condition and with many men dependent upon it out of employment?

Mr. J. H. Walter—Is the demand for iron for export the same as it is for oil?

Mr. Carpenter—Very nearly as great.

Mr. Holdship—Gentlemen here have told me that the depression in their trade is partly due to the discrimination against them.

Mr. Carpenter—I don't know of any such discrimination, and I am pretty well posted in iron freight rates. What rate of freight would you want to start these idle oil refineries in Pittsburgh?

Mr. Holdship—A rate that will prevent drawbacks on other roads. Eighty cents will start ever refinery in this city. We don't care what other roads charge.

Mr. Carpenter—What advantage would it be to the Pennsylvania railroad to employ the idle men in Pittsburgh, and throw as many more out of employment elsewhere? The Pennsylvania road carries all the oil to the seaboard anyhow, and I don't see what advantage it would be to it to employ the men here.

FOR PITTSBURGH ONLY.

Mr. Holdship—We are patriotic enough, but in this matter we are speaking for Pittsburgh, and not for other cities.

During the further debate that took place on this subject it was charged that a gentleman connected with the Cleveland oil ring, in which the Pennsylvania railroad is also alleged to be interested, had, within a day or two, offered $75,000 for Wardell's refinery in this city. Mr. Holdship also charged that some of the officers of the Pennsylvania railroad are personally interested in certain oil combinations, which he asserted was one of the reasons for the unjust discriminations against Pittsburgh.

Mr. Carpenter—That is a pretty broad assertion.

Mr. Holdship—I know it is, but it is susceptible of proof.

On the question of the adoption of the report Mr. Carpenter opposed it, on the ground that it was unfair and did not state the case correctly. He favored a recommittal of the document, and said that he would be glad to meet the committee and place it in possession of such information as he had concerning freight rates. Without for publication, he added. Mr. Holdship said the committee had not yet concluded their investigation of the subject they had in hand, and he would, therefore, in order that Mr. Carpenter could submit such data as he might have bearing upon the matter, favor a recommittal of the report. On motion the report was then referred back to the committee, which meets again this afternoon.

SPEECH OF HON. T. M. HOWE.

General Howe then made a speech in which he said there was no doubt in the world but that Pittsburgh was sadly discriminated against in the very important matter of freight rates, and he didn't suppose a man with three ounces of brains would be found who would deny that such was the case. It was patent to every one who would take the trouble to look around him that discrimination was made against this city and the vital question was how to put an end to it. In the opinion of the speaker it was within the constitutional power of Congress to enacta law regulating freight charges on all railroads in a way that would be advantageous to all concerned, though he said he could not speak definitely on that point because he is only a layman in the law. The bill relative to freight rates which has been introduced into Congress by Mr. Hopkins the speaker thought covered the ground and was worthy of support. While acknowledging and regretting the discriminations against Pittsburgh Mr. Howe said they were largely due to circumstances, for the reason that the Pennsylvania railroad is influenced by circumstances over which it has no control. It would be absurd for one to assert that such discriminations do not exist, when it is remembered that crude oil is shipped from this city to Cleveland, refined there and then transported to the seaboard, the whole being several hundred miles farther than Pittsburgh refiners would have to ship the product of their refineries, and a profit made upon it while our refineries are idle. While he would not charge that the officers of the Pennsylvania railroad, who are all gentlemen, were in any way personally interested in combinations that worked to the detriment of Pittsburgh, it was evident to him that there must be some system of drawbacks which enables Cleveland refineries to run while a similar industry in this city is languishing and dying.

PROFITABLE DRAWBACKS.

Mr. Walters—Cleveland refineries are not running on rates or profits, but on drawbacks.

Mr. Carpenter—That's only an allegation.

Mr. Walter—But the allegator knows it to be true. [Laughter.]

Mr. Holdship said that a combination existed between the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio railroads by which the latter was to get a certain quantity of the oil carrying trade.

Mr. Brush said he didn't know whether the Baltimore & Ohio road had beaten the Pennsylvania road, which wasn't likely, but he did know that only a day or two ago fifteen barges of crude oil were sent by river from this city to Parkersburg, there to be refined and sent over the B. & O. R. R.

With the remarks of Mr. Brush the discussion relative to freight rates closed.

THE STAY LAW.

Mr. Kelly submitted the following letter from the Secretary of the Philadelphia Board of Trade:

To the Board of Trade, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

GENTLEMEN:—We take the liberty to enclose some resolutions with a preamble against the passage at Harrisburg of House bill No. 136. This bill calls for a stay of execution for two years upon all judgments now remaining unsatisfied, &c., &c. At a meeting of merchants to be held this evening the resolutions and preamble referred to will undoubtedly be approved. I am requested to send you a copy of them, that you may take similar action if you approve them. There seems to be need of prompt action to prevent the passage of this bill, which has many supporters in the Legislature. Very respectfully,

GEO. L. BUZBY, Secretary.

March 30, 1876.

The resolutions accompanying the above were read, following which Mr. Carpenter offered the following:

WHEREAS, A bill known as House bill No. 136 has been offered in the House of Representatives to stay execution for two years on all judgments now remaining unsatisfied, which we deem unwise and injurious to the interests of a large class of citizens, therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our disapprobation of said bill and request our representatives to vote and use their influence against its passage.

The paper was adopted without a dissenting vote.

OPPOSED TO PUBLICITY.

Mr. Carpenter at once supplemented it with this, which was also adopted:

WHEREAS, The practice of publishing or allowing to be published the proceedings and reports of committees of the Chamber of Commerce before the same has been submitted to or acted upon by this Board is considered to be improper and prejudicial to its proper consideration; therefore,

Resolved, That instructions be issued to all committees that their proceedings and reports shall be withheld from publication till duly reported to this Board.

The Chamber then adjourned.

RETROSPECTIVE.

Centennial—Anniversary Sermon.

Rev. W. J. Reid, D. D., of the First U. P. Church, on Seventh avenue, delivered a portion of his fourteenth anniversary sermon on Sunday, and improved the opportunity of speaking in glowing words of the Centennial of our country. It was unfortunate that the public was not informed through the press on Saturday of the rich treat, for many of our old citizens, and younger too, would have availed themselves of the opportunity of listening to the past history and organization of this old congregation—being the third. It was only preceded by the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street, and the German Evangelical Church, Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, which outrank it in organization.

The reverend gentleman took for his text the twelfth and thirteenth verses of the forty-eighth Psalm—"Walk about Zion and go round about her; tell the towers thereof. Mark ye well her bulwarks; consider her palaces, that ye may take it to the generation following." He expressed thanks to God for the long and happy relations existing between pastor and people, and especially, as a congregation, the privilege of being spared to see the first Centennial of our nation's history. Prior to the formation of the U. P. church in 1858 this congregation was known as the Associate or Seceder church. The associate church had its origin and date in 1753; a petition was sent over to the synod at Perth, Scotland, which was favorably received and resulted in that synod sending two ministers to this country, who shortly after their arrival organized the Presbytery of Pennsylvania. May 3, 1800, the number of ministers had increased—the synod of the associate church was formed. In the year 1801 this congregation was organized and a call was given to Rev. Ebenezer Henderson, and Nov. 21, 1801, the following persons were elected and ordained as elders of the congregation: Messrs. James Young, Aiken and Glover. The pastoral relation of Rev. Henderson terminated December 30, 1804, by his resignation, after a laps of a few years. Rev. Robert Bruce, then a young man, accepted a call and on Dec. 14, 1808, his first sermon was preached from Acts 9-29, "And he spake boldly in the name of the Lord Jesus." Shortly after his settlement the following elders were ordained: John Roseburg and John Keating. In the year 1818 a serious difficulty occurred in the congregation on account of the reading of two lines instead of one. The feeling ran high, and on the 7th of July, 1818, a libel was presented to the Presbytery against Dr. Bruce for the part he took in the matter, but it was not sustained. An appeal was taken to the Synod and it there received its quietus by being dismissed. Wm. Woods and Wm. Bell were next added to the session. Brotherly love was not very strong in those days for other denominations, for, on April 10, 1822, a resolution was introduced into the Presbytery indicting Dr. Bruce for being too sociable with Christians of other denominations. It was finally committed to the waste basket. The charter of the congregation, granted by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, had a long list of names of members attached, only two of whom survive. In the spring of 1832 Jno. Chambers, Robert Moore and Mr. Crawford were elected and ordained elders. In August of the same year Thos. Mitchell, Alexander George, Jas. Lowry, Mr. Boyd and Thos. Dixon were added to the session. It was not until 1840 that the permanent location of the Sabbath School took place in the congregation. Previously there were union schools, Dr. Black's and Dr. Jos. Kerr's congregations uniting. At this point I will speak or pronounced a beautiful, touching and glowing tribute to the Christian life and services of the Revs. Drs. Bruce, Black and Herron. Their usefulness and labors are yet felt in this locality; "tho' dead, they yet speak."

The Rev. gentleman in conclusion announced that time would not permit, and on next Sabbath morning the subject would be resumed and finished.

OBITUARY.

Death of Wm. Barrett Scaife.

On Sunday, the 2d inst, the protracted sickness and intense suffering of Wm. B. Scaife were closed in a quiet, painless, peaceful and happy transition from this world of weariness and gloom to a paradise of glory. Mr. Scaife was in the 64th year of his age, having been born in the First ward of this city, on the 5th of September, 1812. His father, Mr. Jeffery D. Scaife, emigrated from Cambridge, England, in 1802, and settled in Pittsburgh in 1810, where, for many years, he was known as a skillful copper and tin smith. William B. learned his father's trade and carried it on for many years, passing through several upward and downward vicissitudes of fortune, but eventually with signal success, being at last the senior in the house of W. B. Scaife & Sons, engaged in an extensive and lucrative iron, as well as copper and tin business, with custom and correspondence ramifying several States of the Union. Our personal knowledge and intimacy with him dates from 1828, for ten or more years of this time we were very near neighbors, and for all the years since as friends. Indeed, we never known a man of purer morals or more scrupulous integrity; his Christian character and profession were exemplified in his every day life—he has been a great sufferer from a disease was cancer of the kidneys, one of the most painful known to the medical profession; his confinement to the house has been without intermission since the November last, during this time in the midst of excruciating pains, he exhibited the patience and sublime submission of the patriarch Job, expecting relief only in death, and praying that the crisis would come on a clear and sunny Lord's day. This wish has been graciously vouchsafed, his death bearing an expected coincidence with that of two of his children being on the anniversary of their respective funerals. Of thirteen children born to him, eleven survive—six sons and five daughters. These have truly "risen up to call him blessed." During his long illness he enjoyed the best devoted and assiduous care and nursing of an affectionate family, gathered home from various quarters, to perform the last kind offices to a loved parent, now gone to his long home. He will be greatly missed and lamented by a host of friends as one long known and highly respected for his genial and courteous manners, his quiet, unobtrusive and Christian character. To all these and to his bereaved and stricken family we tender our heartfelt sympathy and condolence.

The funeral will proceed from his late residence, 142 North avenue, Allegheny, at 10 o'clock this morning.

Death of Frank L. Snowden.

Mr. Frank L. Snowden, who was connected with the Exchange National Bank, on Fifth avenue, since 1851, died quite unexpectedly at that institution yesterday morning. Poor health last week obliged Mr. Snowden to temporarily desert his post in the bank, but he made an attempt yesterday morning to resume his duties. Soon after he reached the bank he grew much worse, and Dr. Rogers was immediately summoned, but before he arrived Mr. Snowden died. The deceased was about sixty years of age, and resided on South avenue, Allegheny. His remains were taken home in a carriage. He leaves a wife and three sons and two daughters, all of whom have arrived at maturity. Mr. Snowden was widely know and highly esteemed, and in the commercial circles in which he moved for so many years his decease yesterday proved the subject for many expressions of sincere regret. The cause of his death is attributed to general debility, and physical and nervous exhaustion.

A SPECIAL SALE OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

Read the Whole of This Article.

In consequence of the falling off in the Fall and Winter business at our BOSTON HEADQUARTERS, they have got

5,000 PAIRS GENTLEMEN'S FINE CASSIMERE AND WORSTED PANTS

On hand, which they have determined to

CLOSE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

They will be placed in all their Branch Stores, located as follows: Abany, Troy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Indianapolis, Ind. Toledo, Ohio; Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, Conn.; North Adams and South Boston, Mass., and the

GREAT SALE WILL

COMMENCE APRIL FIRST,

And continue until Every Pair is sold at the

LOW PRICE of

FIVE DOLLARS EACH!

These Pants are represented in ten or twelve DIFFERENT STYLES, and in every instance are neat and desirable for any gentleman to wear; they are now in our stock at $8 and $9 per pair, and are the same makes of goods that CUSTOM TAILORS CHARGE $12 AND $14 FOR. Every pair is sewed with Silk and cut and made equal to custom work. It will pay any man to come fifty miles to get a pair of them. Any person not pleased for his friends by simply taking the measure around the waist and inside the leg, and a perfect fit is guaranteed. ORDERS BY MAIL OR EXPRESS will be carefully and honestly attended to, and the money cheerfully refunded if they do not please. THIS SALE IS NO SHAM; it is a bona fide sale of FINE AND DRESSY PANTS of which EVERY PAIR IS WARRANTED to be either ALL WOOL, WORSTED OR SILK AND WOOL, and a sale of this magnitude in DESIRABLE and STYLISH Goods has never taken place in this country. Remember—

SATURDAY, APRIL 1,

THE GREAT SALE WILL COMMENCE.

BOSTON ONE PRICE SQUARE-DEALING CLOTHING HOUSE,

95 Smithfield street,

Pittsburgh Pa.

We have Fine Suits for Gentlemen and Youths, marked down from $25 to $15. Also a large quantity of Low-Priced Suits for $7, $8 and $9, with Working Pants from $1.50 upwards.

Boys' and Children's Clothing a SPECIALTY.

MUNICIPAL STREETS.

Regular Monthly Meeting of the Committee Last Night—Bills Approved—The Proposed South Side Street Railway—A Spirited Debate Over the Paving of Fifth Avenue—Other Business.

The Street Committee held its regular monthly meeting in the Select Council chamber last night, regular chairman, W. W. Thompson, presiding. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, the pay rolls of the several districts were presented and approved. The amounts were as follows:

First District	$437 01
Second "	322 83
Third "	437 93
Fifth "	285 38
Sixth "	5219 3
Seventh "	191 04
Engineers Roll	807 66
Viewer's Roll	508 00

The sub-committee on the ordinance granting to the South Side street railway the right of way from the present terminus of the Penn avenue line to the Point, reported in favor of a double track down Penn street, this in preference to the other route proposed—Fifth street and Duquesne Way.

Mr. Holliday moved to amend by giving the company the route they desired—Penn street. They knew what they were about, knew what route was going to pay them best, and Councils, he thought, should leave them free to choose which of the two they please.

Mr. Thompson, Mr. Darlington in the chair, opposed this motion, favoring the Duquesne route.

Mr. Dannels said he would vote for the Penn street route if the company would agree to lay a double track. A single track he was opposed to.

After further discussion Mr. Holliday's amendment passed.

Mr. Darlington, resigning the chair, said that this company proposed the Philadelphia guage, four feet six inches. Under this arrangement he said the tracks could be laid at a cost of one-fourth less than by the ordinary guage, and complete the work sooner.

Mr. Dannels said that while the South Side residents were in favor of the road, they would oppose a narrow guage.

Mr. Fox said that the argument should be considered for another reason. All the wagons now in use here had been built to conform to the ordinary guage, and if this new track were a narrow one it would be a disadvantage to vehicle traffic. A narrow guage track is would oppose.

Mr. Neeb opposed it for the same reason.

Mr. Darlington offered an amendment to the effect that if the road is laid on Penn street, the company be required to adopt the grade of the Citizens Passenger Railway—five feet six inches. This amendment passed, and the ordinance was adopted.

An ordinance to repave Fifth avenue to Smithfield street, being affirmatively recommended to the Board of Viewers, occasioned a long discussion as to the material to be used. Mr. Darlington, who had voted on the affirmative in the preambulatory, would denly caught his breath and asked if it was to be cobble stone pavement. If it was, he said he wanted to know it, as he was positively opposed to having the city's most prominent street with such material.

Mr. Holliday here rose and demanded to know whether it was to be a cobble stone pavement.

The Chairman thought that it was already understood that a cobble stone pavement wouldn't meet with favor, and thought there was a slight cause for anxiety on that score.

Mr. Holliday said he didn't know about that. He knew that so sure as the City Engineer advertised for cobble stone bids and bids came in, with cobble stone bids the lowest, that cobble stone pavement they would have.

Mr. Darlington wanted the matter to go before Council with distinct understanding that they don't have a cobble stone pavement. The City Engineer, he said, would advertise for proposals to pave according to instructions. Cobble stone bidders would come in as well as others unless the Street Committee then and there decided against it.

Mr. Holliday moved to amend by authorizing the Engineer to advertise for proposals to pave the street with material other than cobble stone.

Mr. Darlington seconded the motion.

Mr. Fox was opposed to this measure. Cobble stone was cheap, costing less than one-third the price of granite. Besides, the act of deciding against its use in this instance established a bad precedent. If they paved Fifth avenue with costly material, there was Diamond alley, a short distance, where there was scarcely any traffic at all, where the capability of forming his "bad precedent" came in. For his part, if the city could become so poor that it could not make its best street look decent to the eyes of strangers, he would fight no longer against the measure.

A vote being taken the amendment passed.

Mr. Neeb presented a petition from citizens in the vicinity of Webster avenue and Fulton street, to have that street macadamized piece which has had more or less notice in Councils in the past year. It was referred to a sub-committee to confer with the City Property Committee.

The session it was ordered that the Committee of the Whole visit Thirty-third street to inspect the same with a view of deciding on regrading it to conform to Liberty avenue.

Some ordinances of minor importance were presented and referred, after which the committee adjourned.

PITTSBURGH CUSTOM HOUSE.

Names of the Parties Requesting Mr. Steele's Retention.

The following is a list of the parties who sent telegrams and letters to the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury urging the retention of Mr. Steele as Collector of the port of Pittsburgh:

John F. Hartranft, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; W. B. Negley, President Common Council; J. McGregor, United States Pension Agent; R. M. Richardson, Recorder of Deeds; Samuel Kilgore, County Treasurer; A. Dempster, City Engineer; R. M. Snodgrass, City Controller; R. H. Fife, Sheriff; Buswell Errett, editor *Commercial*; John C. Harper, editor *Telegraph*; E. C. Negley, Postmaster; W. McKennan, Judge United States Court; L. and W. Neeb, editors *Freiheits Freund*; Thos. Ewing, Judge Court Common Pleas; J. Hall, United States Marshal; E. H. Stowe, F. H. Collier, James P. Sterrett, Judges of the Allegheny Courts (joint letter); Samuel Harper, Register in Bankruptcy; John W. Riddell, F. C. Bigger, A. H. Patterson, cashier Duquesne National Bank; S. J. Wainwright, President of the Arsenal Bank; J. B. Murray, J. S. Negley, E. F. Jones, President of the Smithfield National Bank; P. Edwards & Son, John L. Gill, Jr., Urling, Follansbee & Co.; A. H. Gross, Thomas M. Marshall, J. D. Bailey, John Reese, W. McClelland, Cashier Allegheny National Bank; E. A. Montooth, Eugene M. O'Neil, W. Thaw, Charles J. Clark, John McD. Crossan, William Smith, Henry Warner, W. R. Brown, Cashier United States Savings Bank; E. House, President Freehold Bank; N. P. Sawyer, B. F. Jones, J. D. Scully, Cashier First National Bank; A. H. English & Co., J. R. Cunningham, President Keystone Oil Company; Geo. B. Hill, banker; R. Patrick & Co., bankers; J. H. McMasters, Treasurer *Evening Telegraph*; R. L. Wilson, Cashier City National Bank; Samuel A. George, Jr., Cashier Farmers Deposit National Bank; Cyrus Clark, Jr., Cashier Tradesmen's National Bank; Frank Wood, J. F